

# The WAR CRY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA AND BERMUDA

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## Lesson of the Tree

By  
LIEUT.-COLONEL  
JOHN WELLS

The Fall has come again—yea passed.  
The leaves of glorious shade  
Drop to the ground and fade,  
Changed is the mossy glade,  
Wintry the blast!

Bare stands the friendly tree, forlorn.  
'Twas gay in days of Spring,  
A shimmering leafy thing,  
A place for birds to sing:  
Now it is shorn.

"Not shorn!" I seem to hear it say,  
"Rooted am I to earth;  
God gives me life and breath,  
And faith bespeaks new birth  
Some future day."

Is it not so with you and me?  
Vain things of life decay,  
Like foliage pass away;  
Faith's roots within us stay  
Eternally.

Lord, let me stand erect and sure  
Through Springtime's happy days,  
Or Winter's stormy ways;  
Fill Thou my life with praise,  
May faith endure.



# BOOTH THE BELOVED

BY COMMISSIONER  
JOHN EVAN SMITH

For the last five years of William Booth's life, the writer—as a young officer—was his personal secretary. Before the Commissioner was promoted to Glory from his home in Australia a few years ago, he wrote these impressions of that period.

It was not long before the General sufficiently recovered from his eye operation to continue with his work and with his campaigns, a false eye having been substituted for the one he had lost.

One of my many duties was to remove this eye at night, bathe the eyelids, and replace it the next morning.

One evening, when I was absent on leave, this had to be done by the housekeeper, who was lacking the necessary experience, and when I returned the next morning I found the eye was looking in the wrong direction!

Nevertheless, "the old clock", as his biographer, Harold Begbie, expresses it, was beginning to run down.

On April 10, his eighty-third birthday, he recorded in his diary something that I recall gave him very great pleasure:

"A motor car brought down a collection of flowers and fruit, sent by Lord Rothschild and his two brothers. The construction of the collection was of the most beautiful kind. I have never seen better, nor had the people about me. The fruit was of a most luxurious character—enormous strawberries, plums, pears, grapes, apples, etc."

## Future Help

Nevertheless, it was not the fruit and flowers that chiefly delighted him, for he adds:

"A note accompanied the gift, which pleased me more than anything else, because it seemed to show that his Lordship and brothers felt a real kindly interest in me and in the work I was doing, an interest which seemed to promise further practical co-operation in the future."

The fruit was distributed to folk whom he considered more needy than himself.

It was still the work—aged, weak and almost blind as he was—that took precedence over all personal pleasures in his life.

But the sight of the other eye gradually faded, and now, four years after the first operation, the General was threatened with total blindness.

Eager to maintain his full measure of activity, he determined that this eye, which had become "ripe" for the purpose, should be operated upon, and Mr. Higgins, whom he again consulted, assured the General there was a reasonable promise of success.

Who of those present will ever forget the great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall on May 9, 1912,



# BLIND!

held to celebrate his eighty-third birthday, and the powerful address he delivered for fully an hour that evening, an address prepared during the two weeks prior to the event, with the utmost care and precision, every word of which, dictated to me, it was necessary for him, with my help, to memorize!

Though there were no amplifiers then, every one of the seven thousand people in the Royal Albert Hall heard his impassioned delivery. Here is a brief extract from his notes:

"And now, comrades and friends, I must say goodbye. I am going into dry-dock for repairs, but the Army will not be allowed to suffer, either financially or spiritually, or in any other way, by my absence; and in the long future I think it will be seen—I shall not be here to see, but you will—that the Army will answer every doubt and banish every fear and strangle every slander, and by its marvellous success show to the world that it is the work of God and that the General has been His servant."

The peroration of that speech has

now become widely known and will never be forgotten by those of us who were privileged to be present. It is typical of the spirit and purpose of The Salvation Army which he brought into being:

"While women weep, as they do now," he said, "I'll fight; while little children go hungry, as they do now, I'll fight; while there is a drunkard left, while there is a poor lost girl upon the streets, while there remains one dark soul without the light of God, I'll fight—I'll fight to the very end!"

Mrs. Commissioner W. Arnold describes in poetic form this memorable meeting and the Founder's address:

In breathless silence they waited—all  
The people that crowded the Albert Hall;  
Our Founder oft' had been there before,  
They had heard his messages o'er and o'er;  
But somehow he looked more frail that night  
As he came to view in the brilliant light.

Fifteenth in a series of fascinating and little-known facts concerning William Booth, Salvation Army Founder

His strength was ebbing, his eyes were dim,  
But strong and brave was the heart of him.

The soldier's spirit and prophet's fire  
Burst forth in his life-long heart's desire;

A fiery passion for souls was there,  
Which seemed to electrify the air;  
And, baring his heart to all the world,

He stood with the Blood-and-Fire unfurled,  
And sent this challenge to foe and friend:

"I'll fight—I'll fight to the very end.  
"While children suffer and cry for bread,

I'll fight till they're warmed and clothed and fed;

While stricken women in sorrow weep,

Whilst lost girls wander in anguish deep,

While men in a prison dark are bound,

While there is a drunkard to be found,

While one dark soul is without the light,

To the very end I'll fight—I'll fight."

This voice re-echoes through years gone past,

This stirring message that was his last.

We flash our answer in quick reply:  
"We'll raise the banner he held so high;

We'll fight on the field where our Founder fell,

For the Lord Jehovah he served so well,

And say as our life's full strength we spend:

"I'll fight—I'll fight to the very end!"

The final operation was performed  
(Continued on page 15)



Mrs. Mabel McFarlane, of Toronto, has kindly loaned several pictures she has treasured for many years showing the Army's Founder in the Holy Land. Above he is seen at the ruins in Bethany alleged to be the location of the home of Martha and Mary. On the left the Founder is pictured outside a Bethlehem house.

# BIBLE SCHOOL

**I**N his sermon, recorded in the seventh chapter of the Acts, Stephen reminded his hearers of God's dealings with his people down through the years. William Barclay suggests three broad streams of thought which emerge from this presentation of history:

(a) Stephen saw that the men who played a really important part in the history of Israel were the men who heard God's command, "Get thee out", and who were not afraid to obey it. (As against worshipping a tradition.)

(b) He insisted that men had worshipped God long before there was a Temple.

(c) He showed that when the Jews crucified Jesus, they were only doing what they had really been doing for centuries (verses 51-53).

The Jews would, no doubt, take exception to this latter charge, but here Stephen is simply re-echoing the words of Jesus Himself (Matt. 23:29-27).



**Stoning of Stephen (7:54-8:1a):** Not many years before, another Prisoner had stood at the bar, before the same court, charged with almost the same offences. When asked if He was indeed the Messiah, He replied, "I am", and, He added, "you will see the Son of Man seated at the right hand of the Almighty . . ." (Mark 14:62). That was all that was required. Jesus was found guilty of blasphemy and condemned to death. Now we have Stephen, in the same place, making the same claim on Jesus' behalf. Unless the judges were prepared to admit their former decision was wrong, they had no option but to find Stephen guilty of blasphemy as well.

It is significant to note that Stephen's description of the Messiah as the SON OF MAN is the only instance in the New Testament when this title comes from the lips of anyone but Jesus Himself (again showing the deep insight of Stephen).

The penalty for blasphemy was death by stoning (Deut. 13:10). However, the Sanhedrin had no legal right to put anyone to death without the sanction of Rome, hence this was no judicial trial but a lynching. Pilate was in power at this time. During the closing years of his governorship, he felt very insecure. He probably judged it very unwise to interfere with these Jewish "brain-storms". He had, no doubt, established a working arrangement with Caiaphas and could thus turn a blind eye to such outbursts. The evidence in the gospels themselves is sufficient to reveal the hold the Jewish leaders held over him.

The method of stoning was very barbaric. The victim was taken to a height, twice the height of a man, and thrown down. If the fall killed him, all well and good. If not, huge boulders were thrown until he finally died. "Lord Jesus receive my spirit" (v. 59) is similar to the utterance of our Lord from the Cross—"Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit" (Luke 23:46). The essential difference was that Jesus commended His spirit to the Father, whereas Stephen commended his to Jesus (surely an early Christian testimony of the belief in our Lord's essential deity).

"Lord lay not this sin to their charge" (v. 60) could be paralleled by Luke 23:24: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." For Stephen the whole dreadful act finished with a strange note of peace—"He fell asleep" (v. 60). He thus emerges as one of the few Bible characters about whom we find no regrets.

Much of the material of chapters 6-8 has traditionally been attributed to Philip, but who better than the young man introduced in 7:58 would remember the angelic look on Stephen's face as he saw the glory of the Lord? Saul

## THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES (7)

*Captain Bramwell Tillsley,*

CORPS OFFICER AT NORTH TORONTO,  
CONTINUES HIS NEW SERIES OF STUDIES

was from Tarsus in Cilicia (9-11). He may have been in the synagogue during Stephen's debate (6:9). Like Stephen, he was far-sighted, and could see the complete incompatibility between the old order and the new. As no compromise was possible, the new faith must be stamped out if the old was to be preserved. The "let-alone" policy of his master Gamaliel was not for him.

Augustine has suggested: "The Church owes Paul to the prayer of Stephen." Even thus early, we see the blood of the martyrs becoming the seed of the Church. Very seldom is it possible to judge the true significance of events at the time of their occurrence. This was surely true in the martyrdom of Stephen. From this point onward, the narrative proceeds in ever widening circles.

## THE YOUNG CHURCH BEGINS TO SPREAD

### THE CHURCH REACHES OUT: Chapter 8

Thus far the narrative has been concerned with Christianity in Jerusalem. The movement now spreads, through Philip, one of the seven, to Samaria. This spread was not begun by deliberate choice, but was the by-product of the persecution carried on by Saul of Tarsus. The Samaritans formed a natural bridge between Jew and Gentile as they were half-Jew and half-Gentile in racial background. As yet, the Church did not consciously have a world mission or a world church at the centre of its thinking.



**Sorrows (8:1-3):** The death of Stephen was a signal for immediate attack upon the Christian Church. Later history would suggest the bitterest attack was upon the Hellenistic element, of which Stephen was, no doubt, the leader (11:19). Saul "made havoc" (v. 3). This phrase was used of a wild boar ravaging a vineyard. Saul, of course, saw the threat the new movement was to the old. What a contrast is seen in 9:6. He later looked back with sorrow upon these days: "Beyond measure I persecuted the Church of God" (Gal. 1:13).



Simon Magnus offers Peter a bag of money

**Success (8:5-8):** It is quite remarkable that Philip should have such success in Samaria, for the "Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans" (John 4:9). They were, no doubt, receptive because they shared with the Jews the hope of the coming Messiah (John 4:25), whom they envisaged as the Moses-like prophet of Deut. 18:15. Great joy naturally followed the reception of the gospel (v. 8).



**Sorcerer (8:9-25):** Simon Magnus (magician) had made a great impact upon his fellow-citizens. He had seen some of the "signs" which accompanied the filling of the Spirit and coveted the power for himself. Verse 13 suggests he "believed". The nature of his belief remains uncertain. No doubt his faith rested upon miracles alone (John 2:23). Bishop Nygren once said that true belief is "when a man hears the gospel and is conquered by it". This certainly had not happened to Simon, as the remainder of the narrative indicates.

The Apostles felt it part of their duty to exercise a general supervision over the progress of the work (v. 14; also 11:22). The earlier ban of Matt. 10:5 had now been lifted, for Samaria was one of the specific districts named in the commission of 1:8.

Verses 15-17 have been the subject of much theological debate. Did they not receive the Spirit at regeneration (when they "believed"), which is the general pattern of New Testament teaching? (Rom. 5:8; 8:9-11; I Cor. 6:19; Eph. 1:13; 4:30.)

In this case special signs may have been required to:

(a) Assure the Samaritans they were now accepted, when for five centuries they had been rejected.

(b) Reveal the sanction of the Spirit in the expansion programme of the Church. This section is often referred to as the "Samaritan Pentecost". In verses 18-24 we see where Simon offered money to purchase this "power". He was not interested in bringing the Holy Spirit to others, for his main concern was prestige and power for himself. (Should we not constantly check our motives in our prayer for "power"?). The act of Simon in verses 18, 19 has given to us the word SIMONY, which means the unworthy buying and selling of ecclesiastical offices.

The reply of Peter in v. 20 would indicate that Simon's belief had obviously been nothing more than an intellectual acceptance of the message of the gospel. There had been no change of heart. Perhaps the incident of Ananias and Sapphira was still alive in the memory of many, for Simon was stricken with terror (v. 24).

At this point, Simon steps out of the picture so far as the Acts narrative is concerned. This leads us to the thrilling contact of Philip with the African nobleman (verses 26-40).

## THE WAR CRY, CANADA AND BERMUDA

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## COMMENT

### UNIVERSE OF THE UNTUTORED

ON page seven this week we offer the concluding article of a realistic survey of the African scene today emphasizing the desperate and urgent need of education among African girls and how the future of that continent can be influenced by it. This article was already in print when there came from the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, U.S.A., a survey which states that in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, over a quarter of a billion school-age children, 5 to 14, will not have gone to school at all in 1968.

Almost 750 million adults, half the population of the non-communist developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, have had no schooling and cannot read or write. And they are destined to live out their days in hunger and poverty. "The alarming expansion of this 'Universe of the Untutored,'" warns the Bureau, "threatens the entire future of the developing world."

Recent U. N. statistics indicate that world illiteracy has grown by some 200 million people in the past six years. Of the 373 million school-age children, 258 million, or 70 percent, are not in school. In Latin America, the school situation is more favourable than in Africa or Asia. But even there, a fully literate population for most nations is far in the future. For the emerging world as a whole, only the tiniest speck of the population—a small fraction of 1 percent—ever reaches college.



The world-wide educational task is not just to teach children to read and write, important as this obviously is. It is to keep them in school long enough to provide the kind of skills and training needed to break the chains of poverty and hunger that bind their countries. But this means money, plenty of it. And capital resources are tragically scarce.

Last year \$39 billion was spent on education in the United States. India, on the other hand, budgeted the equivalent of \$17.6 million for education in 1963, the last year for which statistics are available. That was 32 cents per pupil, scarcely enough to provide books and teachers for those lucky ones who do go to school! There is urgent need to provide for the 132 million Indian young people who are not now receiving any formal education.

In Africa, the educational outlook is even more sombre. Political instability, joblessness, conflict, and dire poverty appear to cancel any hope of an early upturn in the literacy rates.

Commenting on the educational predicament of the developing countries, Robert C. Cook, President of the Population Reference Bureau, noted that illiteracy is but one sector of the tragic three-way feedback with which the developing countries are entrapped. "Nearly 85 percent of the births in the world today occur in the developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

These countries, with a half or more of their people in the school-age group, have the lowest per capita incomes, low levels of literacy, and widespread hunger and malnutrition. Any breakthrough to better the conditions of these people centres on finding means to unlock these three brakes on social and economic progress. To increase production of food, an educated rural population is essential. New industries will require a skilled labour force.



To break the educational bottleneck, hundreds of thousands of adequately trained teachers are desperately needed. The descending spiral of poverty, ignorance, and despair which threatens these people must somehow be reversed. In terms of the magnitude of the problem, the efforts of the more fortunate nations to help those caught in these social and economic quicksands are as yet woefully inadequate. To strike at the roots of this festering and worsening evil, new insights, new skills, and adequate financing will have to be found, as Lieut.-Commissioner Adlam stresses so forcibly on page seven.

The job could certainly be done if the inventive genius and the enormous budgets devoted to getting a man on the moon and stockpiling armaments were applied to solving this critical problem here on earth. There might yet be time to resolve the crisis short of widespread catastrophe. To avert this disaster is perhaps the greatest challenge facing this generation.

## Mainly About Poetry—1

### YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED

YOU have been warned! This is mainly about songs and poetry. If you do not like verse, you have distinguished company. It is not delectable food to everyone. Carlyle advised Tennyson to give up writing verse. He said he was "by nature a lifeguardsman, spoiled by making poetry". When Robert Graves left Charterhouse to go to the war, his headmaster said, "Well, goodbye Graves, and remember, your best friend is the waste-paper basket." The author of "Goodbye to all that" persevered with his poetry, nevertheless, and said of it, "My poetry writing has always been a painful process of continual corrections and corrections on top of corrections and persistent dissatisfaction. I have never written a poem in less than three drafts; the greatest number I recall is thirty-five." So much for the airy-fairy notion that a poet is ethereal, and out of touch with realities.

It is a strange idea that poetry and mathematics or poetry and practicalities are at odds, and that a person who reads or writes verse lives in dream-land! I once heard the redoubtable Charles H. Jeffries tell the cadets that no poet could be a fighting soldier. I asked him if he had forgotten David. Of course, he did not know about Wavell, whose anthology, "Other Men's Flowers", is well known. It is said that he beguiled the tedium of a flight across North Africa by reciting many of his favourite poems, all of which he knew by heart. He remarks of Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven": "I had it by heart in a very few readings and from that day I have used the magic of its imagery in my times of stress, to distract my mind from peril or disaster. I have repeated the words of this greatest of all lyrics under fire, on a rough channel crossing, in pain of body or mind."

As to science and philosophy: Charles Darwin once declared that if he had life to live over again, he would read a poem every day. Goethe suggested that one "ought every day at least to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture and, if it were possible, speak a few reasonable words".

I would not say The Salvation Army has been rich in poets. Unless we call song-writing poetry. If we do so, then we have been and still are very rich. But I was thinking specifically of poetry as an artistic cult, in the more



★ ☆ ★  
GENERAL ALBERT ORSBORN (R), who was eighty last month, is one of The Salvation Army's outstanding poets and song-writers. As a follow-up to our recent verse-writing competition, we begin a fascinating and informative series from his pen telling of his own experiences in verse writing.



classical style. We have had some writers whose verse has been luminous and musical, alive to truth and beauty, attuned to the spiritual universe. Yet all these writers had to conceive and express their poetry in the midst of pressing and most unpoetical affairs.

They could not devote themselves to the study of poetry as an art, only rarely could they court the Muse, or stand and gaze upon the face of Beauty. They caught the cadences of the divine music amid the discordant noises of crowded cities, and found their inspiration not in the cloisters or on the Olympian heights, but in the streets and on the dusty flats of grey monotony where toil and weariness, wounds and weeping were the daily lot of the common people.

Our officers rarely speak of personal sacrifice, and not at all while their eyes rest steadfastly upon the wounds of God. Yet, should sacrifice be implicit in our consecration, look for it not in the purse, though that be slender enough; not in the world's pity and patronage, though by some we still be accounted fools; not in any physical hardship or family inconvenience, though these must be faced. Look rather in the realm of personality, where spirits, as individualistic and ambitious as any in their world, choose to be submissive to the demands and discipline of a cause which they identify with the Cross of Christ.

### KINGDOM OF THE MIND

Look also in that kingdom of the mind, where so many of our officers would delight to follow their individual tastes in cultural pursuits. They feel that the wisdom that cometh from above requires of them not merely the negation of the evil things, but also the submission of the good things, their gold and frankincense and myrrh, to the absolute all-comprehending service of their Lord and Master. If they cannot, at one and the same time, cultivate the arts and do that particular part of our Lord's work, which He has left in commission for them to do, then the arts must go.

Not all the Lord's stewards must make this choice, but the Salvationist often must, and does. I know I did. I desired to minister to nice people, to have the quietness of the sacred fane, the whisper of exquisite music, the silvery voice of the chorister heard in the chancel. Instead, God called and commissioned me to His lost ones; often to touch the dirty and the rude; to the open-air meeting in the slums, the blare of trumpets, the beat of drums, the clash of cymbals; to share the travail and agony of the Saviour of men reaching down to seek and to save the lost.

I wanted to go to a better school, a college, a university; to give my nature wings, to study poetry for the sheer love of it, for my own self-expression and satisfaction. Instead, my Saviour called me to bring my love of poetry and song and nail it with my own willing hands to His Cross, if maybe some word of mine might be used in His service. That is how I see it. That was and is my Alpha and Omega in the dedication and use of any talent with which God entrusted me.

(To be continued)





# MY CHOICE

Beginning a series in which Salvationists select from their bookshelves an Army volume, choose a favourite passage, and give the reason why.

LT.-COLONEL LEONARD EVENDEN IS OUR FIRST GUEST

## THE SPIRIT OF UNITY

"THE word 'ecumenical', in the sense of 'that which concerns the unity and the world-wide mission of the Church of Jesus Christ', is now widely used. . . . The Oxford Conference of 1937 did much to give the word wider currency and more substantial meaning." So stated Dr. Willem Visser 't Hooft.

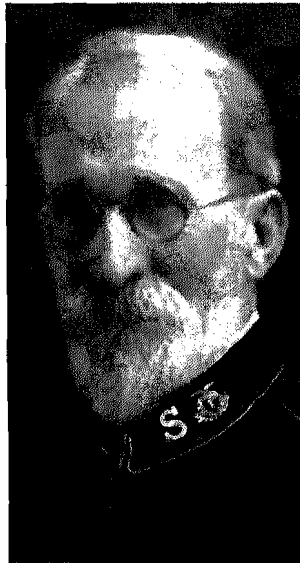
As we merge more and more into "one world" scientifically, technologically, in communication and transport, so surely should Christians in their faith and in their moral standards find a unity of purpose which will not dissolve God-raised methods or variety of approach, but "contain a transforming power rather than the acceptance of an easy conformity".

At the turn of the century there came from the pen of Commissioner Samuel Logan Brengle the book "When the Holy Ghost is come" (Liberty Library, 1909), and under the chapter "Trying the Spirits" he wrote concerning the spirit of unity. Later, this book was translated into the Chinese language, and used as a text book on the Holy Spirit in many of the Christian colleges in China.

The Commissioner wrote:

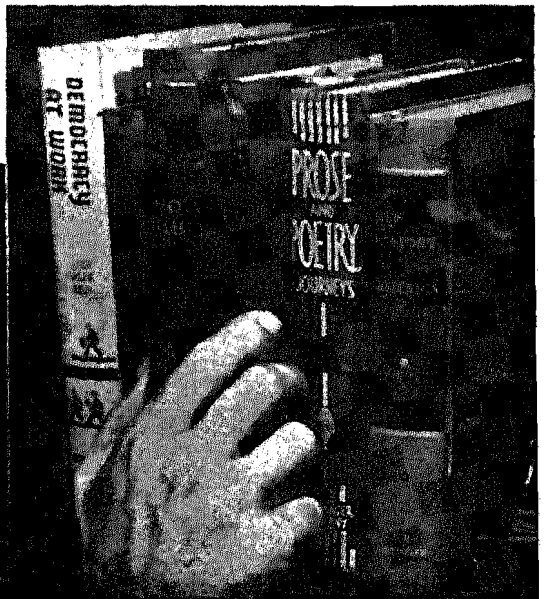
PEOPLE who have been sitting behind their sectarian fences in self-complacent ease, or proud indifference, or proselytising zeal, or grim defiance, are suddenly lifted above the fence, and find sweet fellowship with each other when the Holy Ghost comes into their hearts.

They delight in each other's society; they each esteem others better than themselves, and in honour they prefer one another before themselves. They fulfil the Psalmist's ideal: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."



COMMISSIONER BRENGLÉ

Here is a picture of the unity of Christians in the beginning at Jerusalem: "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness. And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things common." What an ideal is this! And since it has been attained once, it can be attained again and retained, but only by the in-



dwelling of the Holy Ghost.

It was for this that Jesus poured out His heart in His great intercessory prayer, recorded in John 17, just before His arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane. He says, "I pray for them . . . neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on Me through their word; that they all may be one." And what was the standard of unity to which He would have us come? Listen:

"As Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one in Us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me." Such a unity has a wondrous power to compel the belief of worldly men. "And the glory which Thou gavest Me I have given them; that they may be one, even as We are one; I in them, and Thou in Me, that they may be perfect in one; and that the world may KNOW that Thou hast sent Me, and hast loved them, as Thou hast loved Me." Wondrous unity! Wondrous love!

### The Destroyer

It is for this His blessed heart eternally yearns, and it is for this that the Holy Spirit works in the hearts of those who receive Him. But Satan ever seeks to destroy this holy love and divine unity. When he comes, he arouses suspicions, he stirs up strife, he quenches the spirit of intercessory prayer, he engenders back-bitings, and causes separations.

After enumerating various Christian graces, and urging the Colossians to put them on, Paul adds, "And above all those things, put on charity", or love, "which is the bond of perfectness" (Col. 3:14). These graces were garments, and love was the girdle which bound and held them together; and so love is the bond that holds true Christians together.

Divine love is the great test by which we are to try ourselves and all teachers and spirits.

### Not Bigoted

Love is not puffed up. Love is not bigoted. Love is not intolerant. Love is not schismatic. Love is loyal to Jesus. Love is loyal to all His people. If we have this love shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit, we shall discern the voice of the Good Shepherd, and we shall not be deceived by the voice of the stranger; and so we shall be saved from both formalism and fanaticism.

"HAVE YE RECEIVED THE HOLY GHOST SINCE YE BELIEVED?"

## "DOWN-TO-EARTH" NONSENSE

### Realism Can Be No Excuse For Filth

SUSAN was discussing a film with Dorothy at the office. "I liked it because it was down to earth," she said.

Jack was interested. "What do you mean by 'Down to earth'?" he queried.

Susan was a bit nonplussed, but explained that she liked true-to-life films.

"Down to earth" is a curious phrase. What does it mean?

Some things are of the earth, earthy. The more earthy they are, the more they are likely to be applauded by some people. In literature more filth has been offered up in the name of realism than in any other guise.

"It happens in real life" is the justification for many a pornographic passage. "We must face facts, even unpleasant facts," is the specious reasoning underlying the blatant misrepresentation of sex. But as one writer has said, "A

SAYS

BROTHER JAMES PRATER

poisonous rat in a filthy sewer is an unpleasant fact, but that is no reason for serving it on the breakfast table." We do not want filth mixed with food: we should also turn away in disgust from dirt offered up for mental digestion.

The more practically minded, however, have a use for the phrase. "Down to earth" for them means a refusal to be carried away by pious platitudes. They want to see things in a clear light, not through rose-coloured glasses. They have a healthy distrust of a man with his head continually in the clouds. "He would be all right if only he would come down to earth," they say, and shake their heads sadly at the sight of a man perpetually airborne.

Not everything, however, can be brought down to ground level. Beauty in the heart of a rose is not very practical, but it is very lovely. The brilliant splendour of the rainbow can never be brought "down to earth", but no one despises it on that account.

We all need sometimes to escape from earth into Heaven, even if only for brief periods. Peter, James and John, three disciples of Jesus Christ,

found the experience so transforming they wanted it to last for ever. They were gently reminded it is necessary to come "down to earth" again. Read about the happening in Matthew 17.

Beware of those who would reduce the miracle to the matter-of-fact; shun the person who offers a clinical explanation for the light in a mother's eyes.

"Down to earth" has another meaning for the Christian. For him it implies the coming of Jesus to this world. He came to show us how much of earth is crammed with Heaven and how every common bush can flame with God. He came to show us how inferior are the forces of beastliness, and how their power can be broken by the sweet influences of righteousness. He is the Lord of loveliness and the Giver of every perfect gift.

With Him around, Heaven lies about us not only in our infancy but also in our manhood and womanhood. When man meets with God the earthly becomes heavenly, the finite becomes infinite, and the human becomes divine. This mortality is clothed with immortality.

Someone has said that "The Son of God came down to be the Son of Man in order that the sons and daughters of men might become the sons and daughters of God."

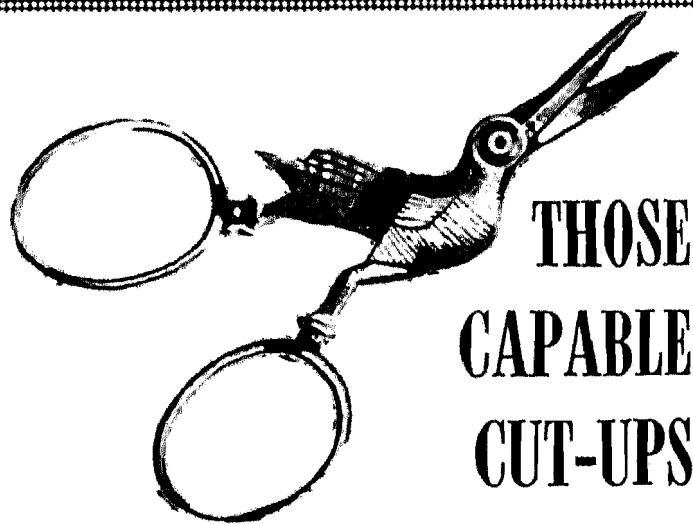
"Down to earth" will never have a lovelier meaning than that.

### HE HOLDS THE KEY

GOD holds the key to your future,  
And the answer to all its fears;  
'Tis He who knows your weary road,  
Your heartaches and your tears.

So trust Him for the future,  
And His glory you shall see,  
For His Spirit will go with you,  
And your Guide He'll ever be.

—CAPTAIN DAVID AMICK



## THOSE CAPABLE CUT-UPS

**I**F you cook, sew, embroider, wrap an occasional package, garden, have school-age children or a well-stocked medicine cabinet, you probably own at least a half-dozen pairs of scissors or shears. What's the difference? Scissors are no more than six inches long and have two round handle rings . . . shears are longer and have one round and one oblong ring.

Scissors and shears seem to be among those inventions which sprang up, of necessity, in different parts of the world about 2,000 years ago. It's likely shears began as a strip of iron or bronze bent so the ends work against each other. Oddly enough, sheep shears haven't changed basically in the last 2,000 years.

Shears which belonged to Italian shepherds of the Third Century B.C. are of the same design as a pair that could be found today in any Australian sheep-shearing shed . . . one piece of metal (then iron or bronze, now carbon steel) bent into a "U" shape, the bottom of the "U" operating as a spring and the arms as blades.

Shears got prominent mention in early Greek literature. In the myth of the Three Fates, Clotho spins the thread of life, Lachesis winds it and Atropos snips it with her shears . . . a good indication that women of the ancient world used shears at their looms and sewing.

### Discovery

Archaeologists have uncovered ancient Egyptian sewing baskets containing, in addition to needles, pins and combs, bronze shears inlaid with silver. Cross-bladed shears and scissors with a centre pivot date back to the first Century A.D. Old writings refer to them as tools of the barber and tailor.

Through the centuries, the basic idea of cutting between two opposing blades moving on a centre pivot gained wide application. By the Renaissance, workmen were using not only the shears and scissors, but also a variety of clippers, nippers and snippers.

America gained its own tradition of quality cutlery through the efforts of Jacob Wiss. Wiss came to America from Switzerland 113 years ago with the knowledge and skill that enabled him to produce shears and scissors of a better quality than was ever known before by domestic producers. Today, the company is led by a fourth-generation Wiss, but the scope of their operation has enlarged to the point that Wiss, alone, manufactures over 150 styles and sizes of shears and scissors. These include sewing scissors,

dressmakers' shears, pinking shears, scalloping shears, kitchen shears, poultry scissors, electricians' scissors; in all, covering an infinite number of uses. A far cry, indeed, from their simple beginning.

From start to finish, the manufacture of a modern pair of quality scissors or shears requires about 175 different steps.

The manufacture of scissors and shears at a plant such as Wiss begins with selection of a suitable steel for forging. Some fourteen different grades of fine steel are used, each varying in carbon content and alloying elements.

To make the frames of the scissors, about two feet of a cold bar is heated to approximately 2200F. It is then placed between the jaws of a drop forge, where dies form the frames to shapes. An additional drop of the hammer cuts the forged frame from the rest of the bar.

### Cleaning Process

The forgings are then placed in a shot-blasting machine where scale is removed and the surface cleaned before sending them on to the stamping department where the "flashing," or excess metal is removed and other stamping operations performed.

One section of the shears or scissors, known as the frame, is now in recognizable form and ready for a journey through the plant.

When an extra tough cutting blade is desired, a distinctive manufacturing process known as *Inaid* is used, whereby a special high carbon steel inlay is welded to the forged blades. The welded inlay is harder than the frame, really a hardness impossible to attain with a solid steel forging. The resulting shears have superior cutting qualities and durability.

### Finishing Operations

The shears are now ready for a series of finishing operations. These include, the making of a screw hole, fire hardening, oil quenching, straightening, edging and polishing.

Massive forging presses and modern machines are used in making a pair of fine scissors or shears, but many of the final steps rely on the skilled hands and eyes of experienced craftsmen. Loose frames, for example, are paired together visually by a worker to assure a close match in length and width.

The blades are hollow ground to produce a thin, sharp cutting edge, and the face around the screw hole ground flat. Handles are set in a jig to make sure the blades will lap properly. Then the points of the



THESE two youngsters decided to beat the rising cost of living by cutting each other's hair. However, the little lad receiving the attention doesn't seem too sure that he likes the bowl-shaped hair style after all!

blades are shaped on a grinding wheel so that the two will match. After this, each pair of frames is stamped with a number and disassembled. The numbers permit matching the frames later.

Every surface of the frame is polished, and the parts nickel plated. The scissors and shears are still not finished. The insides of the blades must have their nickel plating polished off by a fine-grit wheel. If the soft nickel were left on, it would impair the cutting action. Other surfaces are buffed to a fine finish

on cloth wheels, frames are matched to their mates by number and then assembled. Then the points are given a last touch up, and the edges a final grinding.

The scissors are then buffed once again by a process known as "colour buffing" to produce a lustrous finish that seems to sparkle. And all finished products are put to the practical test . . . cutting what they were made to cut . . . before being shipped, destined for the homes, kitchens, offices and workshops of the world.

## The HOME PAGE

### TRY THESE TEMPTING RECIPES!

#### BUTTERSCOTCH BROWNIES

- ¾ cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup butter
- 1 cup well-packed light brown sugar
- 1 egg
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup coarsely-chopped walnuts

Sift the sifted flour, baking powder and salt together. Place butter in a saucepan and melt over low heat.

Remove from heat. Add brown sugar and stir until blended. Allow to cool; then stir in egg.

Add sifted ingredients and stir until blended. Stir in vanilla and chopped walnuts. Turn batter into well-greased 8-inch square cake pan; spread evenly.

Bake in preheated moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 25 minutes. To test brownies, touch them lightly with your finger. Only a slight imprint will remain when they are cooked. Avoid overbaking.

Remove pan from oven and place on wire cake rack. Cut into squares while still warm. Makes sixteen 2-inch squares.

Note: These brownies are rich and chewy. They will keep for days in a tightly-covered jar.

#### CHERRY COFFEE RING

- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup sugar
- 1½ cups raisin bran flakes
- 2/3 cup milk
- 1 egg
- ¼ cup soft shortening
- 2/3 cup well-drained, finely-cut, red maraschino cherries
- ½ cup chopped pecans or walnuts

Sift together the sifted flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine raisin bran flakes, milk, egg and shortening in large bowl; beat well. Add sifted flour mixture and stir only long enough to blend ingredients.

Fold in cherries and pecans or walnuts. Turn batter into greased 8¼-inch ring mold, filling it about two-thirds full.

Bake in preheated hot oven, 400 degrees F., for about 30 minutes. Unmold and cool on wire cake rack. Frost ring, while it is still warm, with confectioners' sugar icing. Decorate with cut cherries and pecan halves.

Serve the coffee ring warm, with cups of hot cocoa—a marshmallow bobbing in each. Makes about 8 servings.

# NEWS of the Army's FAMILY OF NATIONS

## HER WOMEN MUST BE EDUCATED

ALL through the years the education of African women has lagged behind that of men. Even today, when some progress can be claimed, shortage of money to meet school fees and prejudice of older people against girls' education mean that they still suffer neglect. This is a position that must not be allowed to continue. In order to make up lost time special classes for adult illiterates are now available in most areas and run by the Government. Salvationists do all possible to encourage women within their influence to attend these classes.

In addition there is much to be undertaken for the development of African women in their own society, and the Army fully supports plans for their well-being. Some promising younger officer-wives have taken part in homecraft courses run by the Community Development Authorities. Our aim is to encourage the women and girls to remain in the villages and to develop a community spirit or, as we say in Kenya, the "HARAMBEE" spirit.

### A Danger

There is always the danger of women and girls wanting to move away to the towns where they think all will be big and bright. To many this is the beginning of a life of trouble. Much more must, therefore, be done to cater for people's spare time in homes and villages. Community halls and social centres are needed. Little has been accomplished as yet. We will have to work hard to get the people to realize the need for such centres and then to train leaders who are prepared to give voluntary service. Pressure must be put on Salvation Army families to see that all girls are sent to school.

What of the great number of girls who are without education and who live in our cities? So easily they become prey to dishonourable men. They have to live, they have to have clothes, they have a right to live. What an opportunity there is for getting some of these girls into centres where they can be trained in domestic service: nursemaids, housemaids, girls who can do knitting and sewing, and cooks.

### Men Freed

Apart from being able to get employment how much better will they manage their own homes when they marry. Household chores will increasingly have to be done by the employment of women so as to release men for more important work. We have already started a pilot scheme with twenty girls in residence. The National Council of

Women are underwriting the capital and maintenance expenses.

With the rapid development of businesses, small and large, operated by Africans in towns and villages, clerks, typists and book-keepers are more and more required. Reputable colleges where good commercial training can be taken are few and one hears of other centres where the interest of the proprietor comes first. When students from these poorly-run centres apply for work it is heartbreaking to see them hopelessly displaying a certificate which is valueless.

Here is another pressing need and



The African women and girls are encouraged to develop the "harambee", or community spirit.

missions should consider planning top-rate commercial schools. Students leaving these centres, and in possession of a certificate earned by examination results which have been inviolated, would then be able to secure full or part-time employment in many African small businesses, and even further afield in Government Departments and large firms.

Youth are with us by the thousand. In some territories primary schools are still under Army management and we have valuable opportunities of influencing the pupils with the gospel. I am afraid we have to admit our shortcomings for, of the thousands of young people who pass through our hands, far fewer



LIEUT.-COMMISSIONER ADLAM

become soldiers than we could hope or desire. We come across the others every day: well educated, prosperous, but often without a real commitment to the Christian life.

We must also take note of the less developed areas. In most parts of Africa there are still a few places off the beaten track where people have not heard, or failed to respond to, the gospel. Here in the east of Africa I recall the needs of the Turkana people, away in north-western Kenya. For many years only a small portion of the country has been open to the gospel; entrance into the areas adjoining the frontier with Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia has been restricted; but the Army, with the blessing of the authorities, now has a headquarters at Lokintaung on the north-west side of Lake Rudolph.

### Work Started

An African officer and his officer-wife are pioneering work in this lonely outpost and after little more than a year have been able to build a primary school with two classrooms, teachers' houses and their own quarters. Many men and women have been converted, a home league started and some one hundred children are attending day school. A number of boys and girls have been enrolled as junior soldiers. An attempt has also been made to give the teenage boys some training in agriculture, but with a rainfall of only seventeen inches it is not easy to grow food crops with any degree of success. It is our hope to develop a mission station at Lokintaung with a boarding school for boys and girls, also a very much needed hospital. One can visualize, after a period of some six or seven years, what the impact of the new Christian literates will be on the people in the Turkana area.

Medical work is always required. We are frequently asked to establish dispensaries. Because of heavy expense I would not advocate large hospitals but rather plan for the development, in the remote areas, of clinics with up to five or six beds. These could be staffed by trained local people and linked to a centre where fully qualified nurses would reside and supervise the work and where an ambulance would be kept

## WHAT IS BEST FOR THE AFRICAN PEOPLE TODAY?—3

In this concluding article, LIEUT.-COMMISSIONER FREDERICK ADLAM, Territorial Commander for East Africa, from many years of experience on that continent, surveys another aspect of the African scene in relation to The Salvation Army's mission.

so that serious medical cases could be taken from the circle clinics to the nearest hospital.

There is a pressing call for maternity centres where pre- and post-natal attention could be given and where mothers could be taught how to care for their infants. Workers at these outer-circle clinics would also be encouraged to visit schools and homes, teaching simple hygiene and remedies for common illnesses. Only recently I visited one such area and a few old men met me to plead for a clinic. They said: "Our people die like wild animals."

What I have written may not apply to all parts of Africa. Each country has its own peculiar problems and prospects, but I believe The Salvation Army, through its officers, both African and overseas, who are on the spot, can look ahead and think and plan for a new Africa. We must be involved with Africa in a new way and, in the independent countries particularly, spare no effort to find out and meet at all levels the needs of the people. There must be a strong bid to train African leaders for greater responsibilities but, for many years to come, there will also be a need for overseas workers and finance.

Uppermost in our thinking must be "What is best for the African people of today?" While asking and seeking an answer to this important question, we must not overlook the most important of all facts: The indigenous expression and viewpoint. Africa has a voice; it must be heeded. Africa has its own personality; this must not be clouded.

—S.A. Year Book

## NOT FAMINE?

IN July I travelled nine miles on my bicycle to a small Indian village. Seven huts were visited.

Living in each there was an average of ten persons. The men had nothing to do as work is only available for them during the harvest.

Eighty-five per cent of the people in this village have the same story to tell. When harvest comes the men and women work in the day and the children at night for two or three litres of rice a day. The harvest will last one to two months. If the season is good there will be three harvests a year. During the harvest one litre of rice (one meal only) will be eaten per day per family and two litres sold to try and pay back borrowed money.

When the money-lender arrives after the harvest, if the borrowed amount cannot be repaid, what little furniture there is in the house is taken in repayment. This is not called famine by the people of India. This is just the life you expect to lead in a typical small Indian village today.—Jas. Miller, Lieutenant.





Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. John Nelson, Canadian officers bound for the command of Army work in Hong Kong, are seen on board the S.S. President Wilson, being welcomed by Captain R. G. Wilson on the occasion of the Captain's special reception.

## Appreciation for Prayer Expressed

**E**N ROUTE to his new appointment in Hong Kong, aboard the S.S. President Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel John Nelson writes to the Editor-in-Chief:

"We have just passed the halfway mark between Honolulu and Yokohama. Although we have been at sea ten days, I still find it difficult to write with the ship rolling. However, I thought I must get something ready to send from Tokyo.

"I shall be pleased if you will, through *The War Cry*, express our thanks to the great number of Canadian comrades who have promised to remember us before the throne of Grace. We shall require their continued interest as we are certainly aware of our personal limitations to meet the apparent great demands of our appointment.

"Our trip so far has had many interesting moments. At San Fran-

cisco we were privileged to share in the welcome dinner to the cadets of the 1966-68 session. On boarding the ship we found Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. Oake (R), of Vancouver, waiting to give us a Canadian farewell. Just before the ship sailed they were joined by Brigadier Doris Fisher, a Canadian, who is the chief side officer for women at the training college.

"When we arrived at Honolulu, Brigadier and Mrs. Frank Moss were waiting for us. They were very kind and showed us much of the beauties of that lovely area. Of course we had time to recount many experiences shared in Canada in earlier years. When we arrive in Yokohama, Japan, we shall meet some more Canadian officers, Major and Mrs. George Oystryk and their three children.

"On board ship we have found a

## Canadian Medicine for India

Distribution to be made by The Salvation Army

**A**S a result of the combined efforts of The Rotary Club of Montreal, The Salvation Army and seven Canadian pharmaceutical manufacturers, over two tons of medicine valued at \$15,000 is bound for India.

Some months ago, Tapan Mitra of Calcutta, a Rotary Foundation Fellow studying at McGill University, made the International Service Committee of the Montreal Rotary Club aware of the serious food shortage forecast for India this year, reaching a peak during August. Since vitamins as well as drugs are an effective form of aid, the Committee embarked on a "Medicine for India" programme. Pharmaceutical companies were contacted and seven donated medicine for use in India. These were Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (Canada), Ltd., Parke Davis and Co., Ltd., Smith Kline and French, Pfizer Company, Ltd., U.S. Vitamin Corporation, Frank W. Horner, Ltd., and Ayerst Laboratories.

Brigadier N. B. Bell, Public Relations Officer in Montreal and a member of the Rotary Club, arranged for the goods to be distributed by The Salvation Army in India. Recently the shipment was loaded aboard the freighter *Jalaganga* and is now nearing its destination,

carrying the material from Montreal to Calcutta, consigned to Lieut.-Commissioner Arthur Long, Territorial Commander for Northeast India, who will arrange for the distribution through the numerous clinics and village dispensaries operated by the Army.

The Director of Church World Service in New Delhi co-operated with the Rotary Club and Salvation Army and arranged for the entry of the goods into India duty free.

"There seems to be no lack of goodwill amongst Canadian manufacturers for this type of assistance, as long as proper distribution can be assured", said Andrew D. Webster, Vice-Chairman of Montreal Rotary Club International Service Committee. The Rotary Club hopes it will be able to continue with this type of direct assistance.

Medicine for India being loaded aboard the freighter *Jalaganga* in Montreal, consigned to Lieut.-Commissioner Arthur Long, Territorial Commander, Calcutta. Four large cases had a gross weight of 4,828 lbs. On hand for the loading operation are (L. to R.): Mr. Andrew Webster, Vice-Chairman International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Montreal; Mr. Tapan Mitra, Rotary Foundation Fellow studying at McGill University, who is from Calcutta; and Brigadier N. B. Bell, Public Relations Officer.

## LONDON NEWSLETTER

**B**RAITAIN'S first-ever Salvation Army "Holiday-Plus-Fellowship" at the famous Butlin's Holiday Camp, Clacton-on-Sea, was opened by General Frederick Coutts, who led two meetings in the Gaiety Theatre.

The Army's leader spoke to the holiday-making Salvationists as representing numerous families. "The oneness in mutual affection," he said, "can be undergirded by the oneness in mutual dedication to God and strengthened by a unity of supplication."

Retired Home League Secretary Mrs. E. Brown, one of the twenty-eight Salvationist members of the Brown family of Stotfold, and Corps Sergeant-Major Pentland, of Lurgan, Ireland, gave testimony and the Ven. Archdeacon E. Aldington-Hunt, chaplain of Butlin's Holiday Camp, read from the Scriptures. Colonel Harry Warren, who was shortly to leave for India, led in prayer, and a four-part vocal item was rendered by members of the Lawley family, of Hemel Hempstead, descendants of Commissioner John Lawley.

In the afternoon the General visited the Sunday school and addressed an open-air rally in the sports field. There were many seekers at the close of the evening gathering, in which Retired Song-

son of one of Victoria Citadel's great warriors of the past (Mrs. Townsend) among the ship's musicians. Our room steward attends the Chinese corps in San Francisco when he is home.

"Also there is a group of missionaries among the passengers with us in the economy class. We meet each morning at seven for devotions and Bible study. This quiet time at the beginning of the day has been most profitable.

"We are not making much progress in our language studies, but our room steward is doing his best with the two of us. At least he has not given up the task as hopeless and that is a source of some encouragement."

ster Leader Mrs. Freda Lambert, of Leigh-on-Sea, and Band Secretary Bram Hughes, of Chalk Farm, gave testimony.

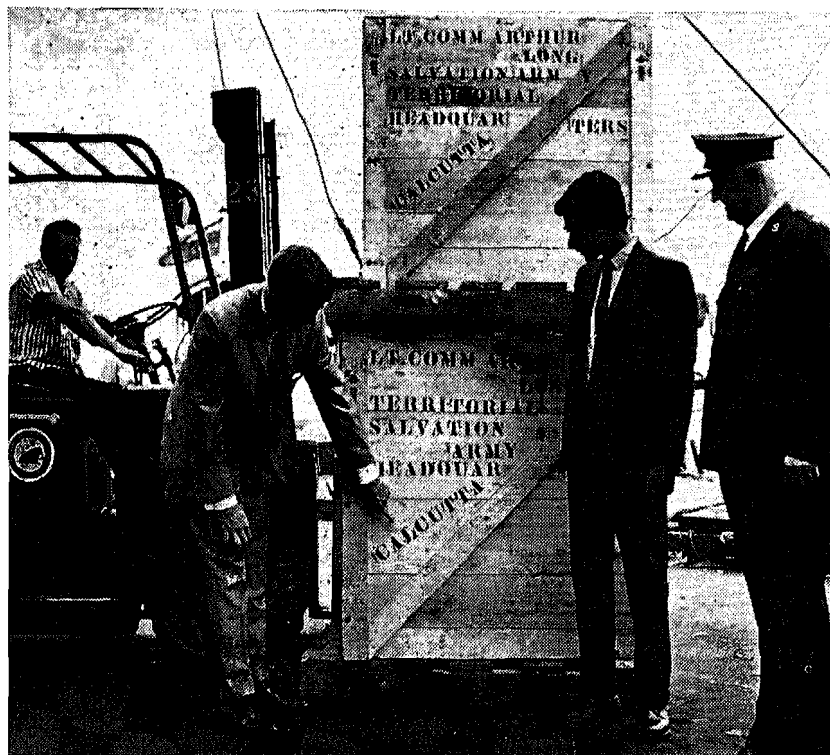
When he welcomed the General on Saturday, the British Commissioner, Commissioner William Cooper, said that Salvationists from more than 300 corps were present and representatives of twenty-four churches.

The Chief of the Staff, Commissioner Erik Wickberg, has conducted the welcome meetings for Commissioner Ragner Ahlberg, new Territorial Commander for Norway, and Mrs. Commissioner Ahlberg, and for Commissioner Gösta Blomberg, new Territorial Commander for Sweden, and Mrs. Commissioner Blomberg. Both meetings, held in the Bethlehem Hall, Oslo, Norway, and Stockholm Temple, Sweden, were warm and enthusiastic, with much of the family atmosphere present. Territorial representatives of officers, soldiers and youth took part. Officers' meetings were associated with the public welcome in each case.

Recent changes on the Advisory Council to the General have included the appointment of Commissioner Olive Gatrall, Commissioner William F. Palstra and Commissioner Herbert Westcott.

The present membership is Commissioner William F. Cooper, Lieut.-Commissioner Edward Carey, Commissioner Olive Gatrall, Commissioner Alfred J. Gilliard, Commissioner Arthur J. W. Pallant, Commissioner William F. Palstra, Commissioner Charles Pean, Commissioner Herbert Westcott.

Reports of the public inaugural meetings of the new session at the International Training College, London, known as "Messengers of the Faith", mention a holiday camp at Naples, nursing in Rhodesia, service at Joytown Crippleage, Kenya, encounters with the Army in Singapore, an Indian bus conductor who first met the Army at Camberwell, four Swiss, one Dane, and two Norwegian cadets.







The platform scene at the St. John's Temple, Nfld., during the welcome meeting of the "Messengers of the Faith" session and the welcome back to the "Witnesses to the Faith" session. In the centre of the platform may be seen the Provincial Commander and Mrs. Colonel W. Ross, and the Training Principal and Mrs. Brigadier H. Sharp.

## Newfoundland's "Messengers of the Faith" Session Enters Training in the St. John's College

**T**HE recurring miracle of God's call to promising youth, and "flesh and blood" evidence that God is still blessing the Army, lifted the faith of the congregation who gathered in St. John's Temple to welcome thirty-seven cadets from the "Witnesses to the Faith" and "Messengers of the Faith" Sessions.

They had come because of a burning conviction that teaching school, operating telephones, making change in a bank and working on the land was, for them, but a stepping stone to a life of adventuresome service under the flag of The Salvation Army. They came from all over the

province—as far north as Labrador City; as far west as Deer Lake. But there was a common bond which led them to the training college—a heavenly summons had made the matter of officership personal and they found in their hearts an obedient spirit.

With the St. John's Temple Band providing the musical tone, the Provincial Commander, Colonel William Ross, presided over an evening full of high spirit and sanctified singing, culminating with a gripping message from God's word.

The Provincial Youth Secretary, Major A. Browning, presented the new session to the Training College Principal, Brigadier Harold Sharp, who responded giving assurance that "our best, in terms of dedication and devotion, will be invested in the lives of the young people committed to our trust".

### Musical Participation

A vocal trio from the women cadets sang one of Newfoundland's favourite gospel songs and personal testimony by Cadet Doreen Hollett, Grand Falls, Cadet Calvin Layte, Gander, and Cadet Viola Gates, St. John's Citadel, enriched the meeting. Other musical items included a united song, "Not I, but Christ", under the direction of the principal, and the band's selection of witness, "Songs of Testimony". Others participating in the welcome meeting were Mrs. Brigadier Sharp, Captain Fred Mills, Captain A. Wilson and Mrs. Colonel Ross.

The meeting concluded with a holy moment of dedication when the

Spirit's power was manifested.

The Sunday morning welcome service was convened once more in the St. John's Temple Corps. By means of C.B.C. radio the service was broadcast throughout the entire one half million population of the province. Brigadier Harold Sharp led the meeting, assisted by the training staff. Captain Aubrey Barfoot, men's chief side officer, delivered a spirit-filled message on the importance and implications of responding to the call of God for service. "If God calls you to leave Troas and make tracks for Macedonia, begin today, for there God waits for you with blessings without number," said the Captain, as God's word was delivered with power.

Sunday evening of the same day, the cadets left the training college for a residential area open-air meeting. Raw winds did numb the hands, but not the hearts of the youthful evangelists, whose spirits were aglow with a gospel to proclaim. Major Clarence Thompson, the corps officer of the Citadel Corps, venue for the night meeting, warmly welcomed the cadets and presented them to a capacity congregation. From the first song, "Will your anchor hold", to the final moments marked by deep conviction, the work of the Spirit was in evidence. There was music by the cadets and by the Citadel Songsters (Leader D. Osmond). The final message of the day was delivered by the newly appointed education officer on the college staff, Captain Fred Mills. Once more the eternal

promise of God's faithful care for His Word was demonstrated, and there was a total trust that "it would not return void, but would accomplish. . . ."

So begins another chapter in the long history of training people for the task of carrying the message of the Army into the second century in Canada's newest province. There are one hundred and thirty-seven posts to maintain in Newfoundland—and in this age this is no mean task. The cadets knowing this still respond and exclaim "But our sufficiency is of God".—D.H.

### 400 SEEKERS AT LONG BEACH

**M**ORE than 400 seekers were recorded during the ninth annual camp meetings conducted at Long Beach, Cal.

Speakers included Commissioner Samuel Hepburn, Lieut.-Commissioner Edward Carey, Lieut.-Commissioner Francis Evans, and Lieut.-Commissioner William Parkins.

A Friday night youth rally, featuring the music of the New Jersey Youth Band and the Southern California Divisional Singers, ended with 137 young people making decisions for Christ.

The two musical groups also presented a festival of music on Saturday night.

Ivy Baker Priest, former U.S. treasurer, was the speaker at the women's dinner, held at the Lafayette Hotel. The annual event attracted a record attendance of 866.

### MONTREAL NURSES GRADUATE

**N**URSING assistants whose training has been completed under the supervision of the staff of the Catherine Booth Hospital, Montreal, graduated recently in a ceremony conducted in the hospital auditorium. Chairman for the occasion was the Divisional Commander, Brigadier A. Pitcher.

As in some other Army hospitals, the graduates made their way to the platform during the playing of the "Montreal Citadel" march, this time played by the band (Bandmaster M. Calvert) which bears that name. Following opening exercises participated in by Major J. Ham and Major C. Keeping, the chairman was introduced by the Public Relations Officer, Brigadier N. Bell.

Presentations of New Testaments, diplomas and pins, and prizes for proficiency and theory were made prior to the valedictory, given by a member of the graduating class, Captain Joan Denny.

A challenging address was given by Brigadier Pitcher and the benediction was offered by the administrator of the hospital, Major Dorothy Davis.



Graduates in the school of nursing assistants, conducted in conjunction with the Catherine Booth Hospital, Montreal, Que., are seen. In the centre of the front row is the hospital administrator, Major Dorothy Davis.



Over Seventy-Eight Years Old

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BANDING AROUND THE WORLD

By Major Brindley Boon

Sanders ("Blind Mark"). The "young men" are holding a variety of brass instruments and wearing smart, small-peaked pill-box hats, with the exception of a good-looking cornet player, who is majestically clad in something remarkably like a policeman's helmet.

It is evident that junior brass bands had come to stay, and on the night the Household Troops Band was welcomed from its triumphant tour in Canada and the U.S.A. (Whit Monday, 1889) the Junior Staff Band was commissioned, made up of a number of boys who two years later formed the nucleus of the International Headquarters Staff Band.

## Boscombe First

Boscombe Corps claims to have possessed the first commissioned young people's band in The Salvation Army—in 1908. This needs an explanation. It is likely that "junior bands" became "young people's bands" in that year, and it could be that this section was the first to be formed under the new title. The leader was commissioned "Young People's Bandmaster", an appointment immediately withdrawn.

Not every Salvation Army territory has a brass band background, and the regulation governing the formation of young people's bands is elastic in this respect: "The instruments may be brass, reed, string or drums and fives." This gives a place to the efficient string bands of Scandinavia, the guitars of Central Europe, the flute bands of Indonesia, the fives of India, and the percussion of Africa. It is surprising, however, how many Eastern territories have taken up the brass band idiom. The Seoul Boys' Home Band is an example.

When it became almost impossible to maintain a corps band in Seoul, it was suggested that the instruments, collected over a number of years, should be handed to the boys in the Army's care. These lads had been beggars on the city streets and a general nuisance to all concerned. They could not read nor write, but having learned these arts in the

Army's school, it was thought they could be used to provide music in the meetings.

The transformation in the characters of the boys was remarkable, and a high standard of technical efficiency was attained. Soon the band was invited to broadcast over the radio, the first brass band instrumentalists in Korea to be so honoured. At that time a dozen more instruments arrived from London. This meant that more boys could learn to play; the broadcast became a monthly feature.

The day after the capture of Seoul during the Korean war of 1950, the invaders ordered the boys to parade with their instruments, and then marched them northward. They have not been heard of since. But there is still a band at the Seoul Boys' Home. A new group was formed, and when General and Mrs. Wilfred Kitching arrived at the airport to commence their Korean campaign in the autumn of 1961, the band was greeting their beloved leaders with music.

## Flutes Also Used

Nearly forty years ago, in Indonesia, a Menadonese school-teacher, who taught in one of the several Army schools opened by Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Woodward, pioneer missionary in Mid-Celebes, made a flute out of bamboo from the bush. A good player himself, he experimented with his home-made instrument until he was satisfied with its efficiency. He then sent the boys into the bush to collect bamboo and gave instruction in the making of a flute.

He measured each bamboo cane for length and wind holes and then left it to the boys. As each instrument was completed, it was tested and destroyed if not up to standard. Work went on until each boy possessed a flute of required merit. The flutes were called sulings, some "small" and others "great", the difference in size denoting a variation in pitch of an octave. In this way the first flute band in Indonesia was formed.



The news quickly spread. Children in other schools took up the idea, and before long groups of woodwind players were being introduced all over the division. As the bands developed, the instruments became more pretentious. The plain bamboo cylinder was adorned with floral designs artistically carved with a chopping knife, the first three inches of which were extremely sharp and served the additional purposes of shaving and cutting hair.

To play a flute is part of school ritual in Celebes. Half an hour of playtime every day is devoted to band practice. It is not unusual for the children to play to and from school. The boy who lives the farthest away leaves his village early in the morning, playing his flute, and is joined at all points along the road by others, until a gigantic band is functioning by the time school is reached.

All these children are attached to corps, which means the local flute sections reach a high standard, being divided into adults, young people and children. The corps bands play before and after meetings and march through the villages, rallying the soldiers at given points and playing them to the hall.

The introduction of music camps throughout the Army world marked the beginning of a new era of enthusiastic youth activity and the credit for this inspiration must go to the U.S.A. Eastern Territory.

The first was a young people's

(Continued on page 14)

IN *The War Cry* dated April 14, 1888, the Field Secretary's Notes, a weekly feature, stated: "The first junior soldiers' brass band appeared at Clapton Congress Hall on Easter Monday and did well."

Although this group is not specifically said to belong to the Clapton Congress Hall Corps, it is safe to link the two for, in "The Coming Army", a report on young people's work in the same year, mention was made of "The Clapton Junior Soldier Corps" and a print was published of the young people on the march, aided by a number of instrumentalists who are seen following the flag.

## Not Always Brass

The first junior bands were not necessarily of brass instrumentation, and there may have been unofficial sections before this date. Drum and fife bands seem to have been popular at the time, and this kind of group was soon in action at Tunbridge Wells, Hammersmith and Wood Green, the first-named being known as a "little soldiers' band". Other early-day bands, presumably all brass, were formed at Folkestone and Portsmouth, and there was a Bristol Divisional Junior Band in 1889.

A historic photograph, published in *The Musician* for August 28, 1948, shows a band "formed of young men from Exeter and Plymouth about 1888", and includes Colonel Davey (father of Commissioner William Davey), Colonel John Roberts, Captain Charteris (later Mrs. Commissioner John Lawley), and Mark

A sample of the many efficient young people's bands which render valuable service across Canada is this North Toronto aggregation. It will be remembered that the group travelled to London, England, in 1965, to participate in The Salvation Army Centenary celebrations. Such groups provide the training ground for eventual senior corps musicians, and an effective means of outreach to the unconverted.



# THE DEVIL INSIDE ME

This story of a modern miracle tells of a man salvaged from the gutter of a New York Bowery and transformed by God's grace into a new man.



"No man could sustain this kind of drinking for long"

**M**Y name is Charlie Cunningham. I live in the U.S.A. and this is my story.

Almost from the start things went wrong for me. My father was always drunk; he ill-treated my mother, whom I loved. I hated him, fretted because of him. He made home such a hell that I failed to get into high school — at least that was my alibi and I blamed him for it. I couldn't concentrate on study, couldn't settle to anything.

If those people who keep on about teen-age crime would look up criminal fathers I reckon they'd get somewhere.

My drinking started while I was still a child. I used to sip the rye whiskey my father left hanging around. When I grew up and got a job it wasn't long before I was a chronic boozier. My nerves were "jumpy" before I was twenty, what with drink, worry about my mother, and hatred of the old man. When he

died mum tried to get me sobered, persuaded me to go and see the priest. After I'd confessed, and prayed awhile, I felt better, full of good resolves.

But it didn't work out. My mother died and there was nobody — everyone knew I drank too much. Someone suggested Alcoholics Anonymous; I went to them. They were capable, friendly and for a time effective. My drinking came to a *pro-tem* stop. *Pro-tem* because of my own failure — don't blame them.

I went to Yale University for a course of study of alcoholism and its treatment. The idea was that if I knew the devil inside me I might be able to manage him. For a time it worked. I became a counsellor for AA, trying to help others while suffering the tortures of the damned all the while.

My throat was dry morning, noon and night. I had no saving grace. Religion didn't come into it: I was on my own and I couldn't cope.

The craving, the ghosts haunting me would not let me rest. I took off on a binge and found a job in the hills north of New York. There I made \$250 a month as a waiter, drinks for free; a quart of scotch a day. No man can sustain this kind of drinking for long.

## Drinking Rot-gut

Very soon I was on the New York Bowery, drinking rotgut, falling into the gutter, saliva drooling from my mouth as I lay unconscious. People passed by with looks of disgust upon their faces, like they did the man in the Bible who was left for dead in the ditch. I was suffering from malnutrition, living on public relief payments, possessed of an insatiable thirst. As near dead as makes no difference, I ended up in Mt. Vernon

Men's Social Centre of The Salvation Army, in New York.

They don't go in for as many big words and college courses as some of the others — The Salvation Army — but they are very strong on religion: simple, practical, everyday religion that's interested in common people like me. The Brigadier at the centre soon had me on file as if he were FBI and I a gangster. He found me a job; became a father-figure to me. Now, for the first time since my mother died I have a place of my own; friends, folk who came down to where I was, not just talked down to me from up front like the lecturers...

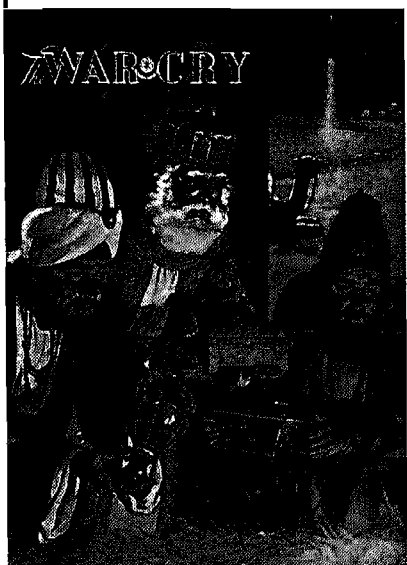
## A Discovery

That's one thing about the Army, it's got a heart: it found a way to my heart. The one thing I had never known was a belief that God loved me: that He could love me. I learned this at the Army and it made all the difference. I was "saved", as they say, and soon so busy as a convert that I had no time, no opportunity for drinking.

Of course, I still had the thirst: the scientific boys are right about that. But you have to have a substitute, a sublimation: religion, friends, business to hold the fort against the liquor. I feel safe with The Salvation Army. I am as sober as a judge, a judge that doesn't touch the stuff.

My job is driving a truck, one of these salvage jobs that'll call and take the old fridges, suits and pictures of grandfather that nobody wants. I hope to get an apartment, not too far from the Brigadier and Mt. Vernon. Religion and the Army, with the prayers, the singing and the meetings keep me straightened out. I'm a new man. —B. W.

## YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS IT



Getting on for half a million copies of the Christmas issue of "The War Cry" are coming off the presses at the Army's printing works in Toronto. They will find their way to all parts of Canada and Bermuda, and further afield. General F. L. Coultts, in an original vein, applies the Christmas message to these times. In addition to messages from Commissioner E. Grinstead (Territorial Commander) and Colonel Leslie Russell (Chief Secretary), who stress aspects of the Nativity story, there is a descriptive account of a visit to Bethlehem by Major F. Watkin; a missionary travelogue with a seasonal flavour from Captain D. Coles; a modern look at Scrooge by Lieut.-Colonel A. Simester; the story of Christmas in many lands from Captain B. Williams, and a cameo of Army service from Captain M. Ryan. There is a poem by Lieut.-Colonel J. Wells, as well as pictures and drawings to delight the eye. Twenty fascinating pages for fifteen cents!





# PRESENT-DAY WITNESSES— To The Truth of The Bible

By Lieut.-Commissioner Gustave Isely

The piecing together of fragments of pottery helps in the understanding of times and periods and the cultural achievements of other centuries as the archaeologists search after truth.

**I**N the course of the last seventy years, a great number of discoveries, the result of extensive scientific explorations made in Bible lands, have shed much light on the accounts of Scripture, and have justified them in many points.

"It is not perhaps mere accident," writes Sir Charles Marston, "that the lands whose soil contains the records for a better understanding of both the Old and New Testaments, are accessible at the present time, and are to a large extent available for study. Much has already been found, and there are quantities of ancient writings, inscribed on clay tablets and other media, which only await decipherment."

Thus pick and spade have brought forth and laid bare a considerable amount of reliable evidence, and scientists are busy reading and translating the inscriptions on long-buried monuments.

As recently as forty years ago some critics of the Bible were arguing that Moses could not possibly have had any knowledge of writing. Modern discoveries prove that he would have been much behind the progress of his times if he had not been able to write. We all have heard something of the wonderful finds made in Babylonia, showing that there were cities, arts, libraries, in fact quite an advanced civilization in the country from which God's people originated.

## CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION

"The earlier chapters of the Bible," writes also Sir Charles Marston, "record the country now known as Iraq as the cradle of civilization. It is significant that there have been found heaps and heaps of colossal ruins left by races whose civilization dates back many centuries before Abraham. The discoveries were quite contrary to the assumptions of certain scientists, who were dumbfounded when they were brought to light."

Assyrian tablets discovered from time to time contain cuneiform inscriptions that describe occurrences similar to those in Genesis: a story of Creation and an account of the Flood, in which "one of the gods" advised a man, who was his friend, to build a vessel, in order to save himself. Others tell of a man who saved his family by building a great ship.

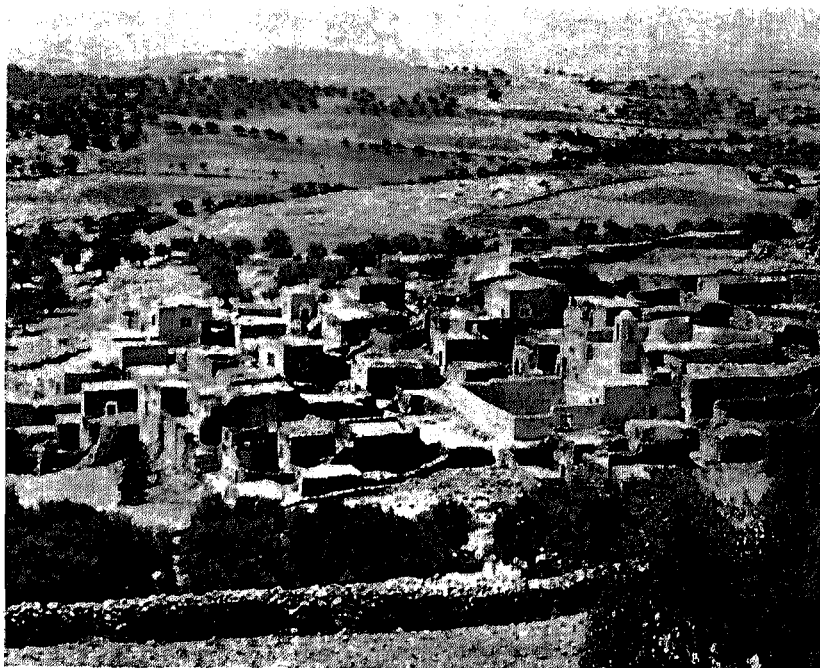
A large slab of stone was unearthed in 1901, in Shushan, giving a code of laws in the time of Amraphel, whose name is mentioned on it. You will read of Amraphel in Genesis 14:1. The names of four kings given in the same chapter have been found on Babylonian monuments. Even the name of Abraham, though not the Abraham of the Bible, has also been deciphered.

An obelisk from Assyria mentions "Jehu, the son of Omri," King of Israel; and what is known as the Moabite Stone, discovered on the east of the Jordan in 1868, bears an inscription which confirms the account given in II Kings 3:4-27.

The foundations of the walls of Jericho have now been accurately located, and so have the boundary-stones of Gezer.

Evidence of nations like the Hittites and the Edomites—for a long time unknown in profane history and whose very existence was denied by some scientists—has come to light as the outcome of researches of only recent dates.

Some time ago London papers announced that an expedition, organized by an English archaeologist for the exploration of ancient sites, had already disclosed the old walls of Ai and the scene of the destruction ordered by Joshua. A great camp enclosure, protected by earthworks 100 feet high, it had been destroyed by a conflagration, the signs of which are still extant.



As to Egyptian explorations, they reveal that in writing the first book of the Bible, Moses had such familiarity with the land of the Pharaohs as could only be secured by intimate acquaintance with it, and what has been read shows that the Egypt of Joseph, as described in Genesis, is true in every particular, and is entirely different from the Egypt of later centuries.

In 1883 there was uncovered (as inscriptions proved) the very place where Israel built for Pharaoh two store cities, Pithom and Raamses, mentioned in Exodus 1:11; and it

was remarkable that the lower layers of the walls were composed of bricks which had contained straw, while the bricks of the upper layers were shown to have been manufactured without straw! Recent finds at the first cataract of the Nile and at El-Kab confirm the fact of Egypt's seven years' famine; the date is calculated to have been about 1700 B.C., and accords with Bible chronology. On the wall of a temple at Karnak, Egypt, one beholds also hieroglyphics which record the war mentioned in I Kings 14.

All above instances — and many



ABOVE: Old scrolls provide a verbal link with the past, and the finding of ancient written records of the past have admirably confirmed parts of Biblical history once thought in error. BELOW: Ancient cities are unearthed by archaeologists in their constant search for links with the past.

more might be quoted — refer to the Old Testament; but archaeology has also much to prove concerning New Testament history, as may be seen by one of the two cuttings from my newspaper. Space, however, does not allow me to deal with this for the moment.

Do you remember the words of Jesus, answering the discontented Pharisees who were complaining to Him of His disciples — "If these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out?" Do not the stones discovered by modern science in Bible lands loudly cry out and witness to the truth of the Scriptures?

## PROMOTIONS

**W**ORD has been received from the Chief Secretary that Major Cyril Fisher, Suicide Prevention Bureau, Immigration and Red Shield Services Secretary, Major Leonard Knight, Divisional Commander for Nova Scotia, and Major Ernest Parr, Divisional Commander for Bermuda, have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier.



## MISSING PERSONS

The Salvation Army will assist in the search for missing relatives. Please read the list below, and if you know the present address of any person listed, or any information which will be helpful in continuing the search, kindly contact the Men's Social Service Secretary, 20 Albert Street, Toronto, marking your envelope "Inquiry".

**ANDERSON**—Children of Mrs. Elida, who was born October 10, 1892, and who died May 8, 1952. Her husband's name was Andrew J. The family lived at Young, Saskatchewan. The inquiry relates to estate matters in Norway and it is desired to contact the children—Edvin, Berta, Alma, Ole, Obert, Lillian, Elvin, Anna. It is said that Obert took over the farm from his father. Some member please contact this office. 66-336

**CLAUSEN, Johannes Hartvig**. Born in Denmark November 26, 1902. Could be known as John Clausen. Forest worker. Last known to live at Prince George, B.C., from where he wrote in 1963. Came to Canada in 1924. His sister, Karen, Denmark, is most anxious for news of him. 66-127

**DYER, Harold Leonard**. Born in Birmingham, England, in 1904. When last heard from in 1936, was living in Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is said that later he went to Prince Rupert. His father was Charles H. Dyer. His brother, Thomas William Dyer, living in California, U.S.A., enquires. 66-372

**deJONG, Dirk**. Born June 6, 1897, at Nederhorst den Berg, Netherlands. To Canada about 1912. Owned his own farm but area not known. A brother in the homeland enquires. 66-384

**FEHR, Lyle James**. Born July 25, 1948, in Nipawin, Sask. Single. Parents Peter and Eva Fehr. Height, 6', Weight, 155 lbs. Blue eyes. Brown hair. Fair complexion. Tattoo marks over chest and arms. Started out to see Gary Klaussen in Regina but did not arrive. Last seen by parents June 16, 1966. They are most anxious. 66-352

**FLISTER, Anders P.** Born in Norway March 20, 1905. His Norwegian name is Anders Laurits Mathias Flister. His parents are Peter Monsson Flister and Oline Andersdatter Uren. The search concerns an estate. About fifteen years ago his address was: c/o A. Sorensen, Rubstone, Alberta. 66-337

**HAINES, Edel (nee Otto)**. Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 16, 1921. To Canada in 1950 or 1951. Was last known to work for the Bell Telephone Co. in Montreal, where she also lived. This was in 1962. Husband's name was Joseph Haines. The mother, Mrs. Helga Otto, enquires. 66-351

**LANDIG, Shirley**, daughter of Hellen Landig (nee Anderson). Was born in Austin, Texas, about 1947, and is now sought by a great uncle, Mr. A. T. Anderson, brother of her grandfather. The former lives in Florida, U.S.A., and seeks her to accomplish a settlement on behalf of her grandparents. Shirley or her mother could be in Saskatchewan, Sask., Edson or Edmonton, Alberta, Kamloops or Vancouver, B.C. or elsewhere in Canada. 66-370

**MOLAND, Arne**. Could have changed name to Arne K. Kittlesen or could use the surname Furuseth. Parents are Signe and Conrad Kittelsen. He was born August 17, 1934, at Ulefoss, Norway. He was an aero mechanic but later worked in a nickel mine. Is separated. Please contact us. 18-228

**O'DONNELL, Raymond Paul**. Born July 16, 1925, at Tamworth, N.S.W., Australia. Height 5' 11". Blue eyes. Fair complexion. Fair auburn hair. Left home in 1953 and was last heard from December 23, 1955, when he was living at Martin's Inn, Ocean Falls, B.C., where he also worked in a timber mill. Mr. Frank Cross, age 80, is now failing and Mrs. W. R. Spratt seeks her brother. 66-382

**SKUMOROVSKY, Peter**. Your son whom you left in the Argentine with his mother is anxious to find you, his mother having died. It is fifteen years since last he had contact and he is most desirous of knowing your whereabouts. 66-245

**SODERLUND, Harvey**. Known in Finland as Assel Emanuel Soderlund. Born November 17, 1902, in Saltvik. Parents Alna Irene and Jacob Emanuel Soderlund. Single. In 1963 lived in Kamloops, B.C. An aunt, Mrs. Erika Karlsson, of Finland, enquires. Please contact us. 66-371

**UPSTON, William George**. (Alias Shropshire). Born February 2, 1901. Lived in the Toronto area. For many years worked for Messrs. Ship & Avery—Dundas. Kindly contact this office if whereabouts known. 66-383

**WALBURN, Edgar (Ed)**. Born in 1914. About 5' 11" tall and of stocky build. Grey eyes. Red hair. Ruddy complexion. Used to work for good roads on the highway at Deloraine, Man. In 1965 left to seek work in Brandon, Manitoba. Sister at Goodlands, Manitoba, enquires. 66-377

**WILLIAMS, Lorne**. Approximately 35 years of age. Born in Parry Sound, Ont., where he last lived when contacted 22 years ago. His brother, Percy, is most anxious to know of his whereabouts and to keep contact. We have Percy's address. 66-236

## COMING EVENTS

### Commissioner and Mrs. E. Grinstead

Toronto: Sat-Sun Oct 22-23 (Music Congress)  
Hamilton: Mon Oct 24  
Toronto: House of Concord, Wed Oct 26  
Guelph: Fri-Sun Oct 28-30  
Bermuda: Thurs-Mon Nov 3-7  
Toronto, Sat Nov 12 (Social Conference)  
Kingston, Jamaica: Wed-Mon Nov 16-21  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Tues Nov 22

### Colonel and Mrs. L. Russell

Toronto: Sat-Sun Oct 22-23 (Music Congress)

### Colonel and Mrs. L. Pindred

Toronto Harbour Light: Sun Nov 13 (evening)  
Vancouver Harbour Light: Sat-Sun Nov 19-20  
Colonel and Mrs. G. Higgins: Lippincott, Sun Nov 6

Colonel and Mrs. W. Ross: Corner Brook, Sat-Sun Oct 22-23; St. John's Citadel, Thurs Oct 27; St. John's Citadel, Fri-Sun Oct 28-30 (anniversary celebrations)

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. Moulton: Fairbank, Sat-Sun Nov 19-20

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Sharp: Fort William, Sun Nov 13 (morning); Port Arthur, Sun Nov 13 (evening); St. James, Sun Nov 20 (morning); Elmwood, Sun Nov 20 (afternoon); Ellice Avenue, Sun Nov 20 (evening)

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. S. Williams: Belleville, Sat-Sun Oct 29-30

Brigadier and Mrs. W. Hawkes: Uxbridge, Sun Oct 23

Brigadier and Mrs. K. Rawlins: East Toronto, Sat-Sun Nov 5-6; Mount Dennis, Sat-Sun Nov 19-20

Major and Mrs. W. Davies: Owen Sound, Sat-Sun Nov 19-20

**SPIRITUAL SPECIAL—**  
Captain W. Clarke: Port Arthur, Sat-Sat Oct 22-29; Dauphin, Wed-Tues Nov 2-8; Elmwood, Sat-Wed Nov 12-16; Brandon, Fri-Tues Nov 18-22

### FOR SALE

Man's brand new soldier's uniform. Size: Chest 38 in., waist 35 in., sleeve 19 1/4 in., pants, inside seam 32 in. Price \$40. Apply, Cadet George Reed, 2130 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.

## A "PANORAMA" FEATURE

A continuous programme of music from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, October 22nd, in the Bramwell Booth Temple, under the title, "Panorama", a part of the Central Canada Music Congress, will feature these Brantford cornetists (left to right): Bandsmen Bernard Noakes, Songster Leader Howard Livick and Bandmaster George Home-wood. Admission is free, and refreshments are available.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE

### PROMOTIONS—

To be Brigadier:  
Major Cyril Fisher  
Major Leonard Knight  
Major Ernest Parr

### APPOINTMENTS—

Brigadiers Kenneth Graham, Territorial Headquarters, Welfare Services Department (Correctional Services), Nina Pride, Territorial Headquarters (Territorial Auditor)

Majors Dorothy Arnburg, Parkdale Citadel; Margaretta Hicks, Parkdale Citadel (Assistant); John Wood, Oshawa Citadel

Captain Arthur Creighton, Canadian Red Shield Services, Soest, Germany  
Lieutenants Lorraine Fudge, Greenspond; Willie Reader, Too Good Arm; Joy Sturge, Carter's Cove; Rowena Woodford, Little Bay Islands

### RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE SERVICE—

Brigadier Lucy Ansell out of Cornwall in 1930. Last appointment Sick Furlough on September 30, 1966.

### Edgar Grinstead

Territorial Commander

## NEW FAMILIES CONTACTED

A SUNDAY of rich blessing was experienced recently at the Sydney Corps, N.S. (Captain and Mrs. A. McBain). At a children's decision gathering in the Sunday school a brother and sister, both from a new family, made an open declaration of a desire to follow Christ. The holiness meeting which followed was broadcast over the local radio station, and correspondence received later indicated the service was of great blessing to an elderly Christian lady.

The Sunday salvation meeting continued to overflow with blessings, and three seekers were registered in response to the invitation.

## NOTES IN PASSING

CAPTAIN and Mrs. Maxwell Young, of the Parlington Ave. Corps, Windsor, Ontario, have welcomed a baby boy into their home.

Mrs. Brigadier Wallace (R), of Sherwood Ave., Toronto, has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday.

Captain Irene Davis is now completing furlough before sailing for Korea, her boat due to leave Vancouver, October 31st.

Brigadier Joseph Hewitt (R) has been bereaved by the passing of his father, who was 102 years of age.

The Living Word television series is carried again on Channel 4, WBN-TV, Buffalo, N.Y., on Sunday at 12:30 p.m., and can be seen by many residents of Southern Ontario.

Word has been received that Brother Phillip Williams, of Botwood, Nfld., has received his Master of Education degree from the University of Ottawa.

An appreciative letter was received from the mayor of the city, Mr. A. W. Toone, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Victoria Harbour Light Corps, B.C.

Special guest for the Danforth Band weekend, November 12th and 13th, will be Corps Sergeant-Major Thomas Rive, Ph.D., Mus. Bac., of Auckland Congress Hall, New Zealand. He will follow a line of famous Army composers who have graced the weekend in the past. Further details will follow.

Lieutenant Joan Turner, of Yorkton, Sask., has been bereaved by the passing of her father, who was promoted to Glory from Santa Barbara, Cal.

The Wingham Corps, Ont., will be celebrating its eightieth anniversary on November 5th and 6th. Former corps officers are invited to send messages of greeting.

Colonel and Mrs. Albert Datzel (R) will be celebrating their golden wedding anniversary on October 28th. Congratulations are extended to these fine warriors.

## The Trade Department

### THE MODEL C UNIFORM COAT

Made to Measure  
(Spring or Fall weight)

**MEN, GET THAT  
NEW COAT NOW!**

		(Plus tax in Ontario)
#6 Serge	.....	\$80.00
#7 Serge	.....	\$85.00
#8 Serge	.....	\$90.00
(Inter-lined for winter wear—\$3 extra)		
Suggest #8 only for winter		

Made to Measure  
(2-piece; 6-gore skirt)

#151 Serge	.....	\$65.00	Extra Skirt	\$16.00
#753 Serge	.....	65.00		16.00
L-753 Serge	.....	70.00		19.00
L-573 Serge (dark)	.....	70.00		19.00
#13 Fine Serge	.....	75.00		22.00
13 Heavy Serge	.....	75.00		22.00

## LADIES' SPEAKER UNIFORMS

### THE TRADE SECRETARY'S SUGGESTIONS

Dear Customer-friend:

Nothing looks better than to see a whole band wearing uniform coats. And what better time to start the bandsmen off right than now—in the fall season. If the bandsmen cannot go in for a set of coats now, what about the officers? Or some of the soldiers? Ladies, what about a new speaker uniform? Order now and ensure getting your coat soon.

A. CALVERT (Lieut.-Colonel)  
Trade Secretary

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME

The Trade Department, 259 Victoria Street, Toronto 2, Ontario.



The dedication of new instruments which took place recently at the Mount Hamilton Corps. Left to right: Bandmaster R. Ramm, Bandsmen H. Ramm, L. Wheeler, A. Eden, K. Hicks, and the Commanding Officer, Captain W. Linder. Following the presentation the bandsmen joined their comrades to render the selection, "Divine communion". Recent tours of the band have taken it to Dundas, Galt, Toronto and New York City.

## Young People's Bands Around The World

(Continued from page 10)

band camp held in the old Metropolitan Province at Long Branch, New Jersey, in August, 1921. Colonel Stephen Marshall was the Provincial Commander and Staff-Captain (later Commissioner) John J. Allan, the Provincial Young People's Secretary. The Staff-Captain, with Mrs. Allan, organized and directed the enterprise. Forty-five young American Salvationists made the trip to the seaside camp and the success of the venture was hailed with enthusiasm. Seventy per cent of the students attending that first camp became Salvation Army officers.

But music camps were not yet a permanent part of the Salvation Army programme in the U.S.A. It was not until 1935 that the big move forward began. The great success of high-school camps that were springing up across America had much to do with this new wave of enthusiasm. "Star Lake" in the Eastern Territory, and "Wonderland" in the Central, had come to stay and to those popular rendezvous have been added many others from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1940 Canada followed the example of the four American territories and held its first music camp at Jackson's Point, Ontario, some

fifty miles from Toronto. This was very much a territorial event, students travelling from as far west as Saskatoon and as far east as Moncton. There were sixty-eight in all. The camps continued throughout the days of World War II.

In 1945 it was suggested that the territorial camp be disbanded and divisional events be held throughout Canada, so popular had become the annual feature. This resulted in the Newfoundland Province and each division on the mainland holding its own music camp, which is the happy position today. Some years ago Bermuda ventured forth in this direction.

(To be concluded)

## PROMOTED TO GLORY

**S**ISTER Mrs. Elsie M. Marriott, called Home suddenly, was a soldier of the Hamilton Temple Corps for thirty years. She was a member of the Grace Haven home and hospital auxiliary and also a member of the Temple home league.

She was of a quiet disposition, her interest in others, her faith and cheerfulness, even though lately she was burdened by sickness, were notable. Before the call came on a Tuesday morning, she attended the meetings at the Temple the previous Sunday.

The funeral and committal were conducted by the Commanding Officer, Captain Arthur Waters. Brother Norman Kinney was vocal soloist during the service.

Mrs. Marriott is survived by her husband, Samuel and three daughters.

## RELIGION IN THE NEWS

• **ST. LOUIS** — "This is the Life", a programme sponsored by the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, which has become television's longest-running religious dramatic series, will begin its fifteenth season in colour. Starting on six stations in 1952, the programme is now carried by 375 stations in Canada and the United States. Its weekly viewing audience has been estimated at approximately 10,000,000.

• **LONDON** — Representing three denominations, fourteen British clergymen have just come out of the Stafford prison in the north of England after spending ten days "inside". However, it was all in a good cause. With official sanction, the pastors had been allowed to enter the jail to conduct a joint mission among the 800 inmates. Arrangements were made for the clergymen to eat with the prisoners, move among them at work, and sleep in the prison during the ten-day mission. The clergy group was made up of seven Anglicans, three Methodists, and four Roman Catholics.

• **BIELEFELD** — Pastors and lay officials engaged in social welfare work in all parts of the world will attend celebrations in Bielefeld, Germany, next year marking the centenary of the Bethel "Colony of Mercy". Operated by the Evangelical Church in Germany, the colony is regarded as one of the largest charitable institutions anywhere.

Opened in 1867 as a home for seven epileptics, Bethel is now a 400 building centre equipped with 5,000 full-time doctors, nurses, and pastors. They care for an average of 5,000 mentally ill or physically handicapped persons each year.

Also attached to the unique institution is the Bethel Missionary Society, which sends specially-trained missionaries and medical personnel to southern and eastern Africa to care for victims of epilepsy and other nervous diseases.

• **NEW YORK** — A new translation of the New Testament in contemporary English is to be published by the American Bible Society early next month. Entitled "God Comes to Man", the translation is in straightforward, everyday English. The new version is part of a general trend by Bible Societies in many countries to publish Scripture translations in the language of the ordinary man-in-the-street. Dutch, French, Spanish, Hindi, and Portuguese Scripture translations in direct, everyday language are now in the process of publication.

• **NEW YORK** — Large stone tablets from Mount Sinai, inscribed with the ten commandments, will adorn both the exterior and interior of Temple Sinai in Forest Hills, N.Y.

The slabs of granite, which will be cut and carved into display shape here, were selected personally by the spiritual leader of the temple in Queen's Rabbi Theodore Ross.

• **BEIRUT** — A new radio ministry to the Arab world is to be established in Beirut, Lebanon, by the Arab Baptist General Mission. Commencing in June, 1967, special programme production will start at a recording studio planned for the campus of the Arab Baptist Theological Seminary in the Lebanese capital. The radio programmes are to be prepared in consultation with local Baptist leaders in that area and will be directed at various segments of Arab culture.

• **WINNIPEG** — The Rev. Dr. Earl Treusch, of Winnipeg, has been nominated as general secretary for the new Lutheran Council in Canada. Scheduled to come into being on January the first, the co-operative agency will serve four Lutheran bodies across the nation. Social service, theological studies, campus chaplaincy, missions, and public relations will be among the matters to be dealt with by the new council.

## — Scriptural Crossword Puzzle —

Where a dash is printed, the missing word is the required solution. Biblical references are given in a separate section to be used if needed.

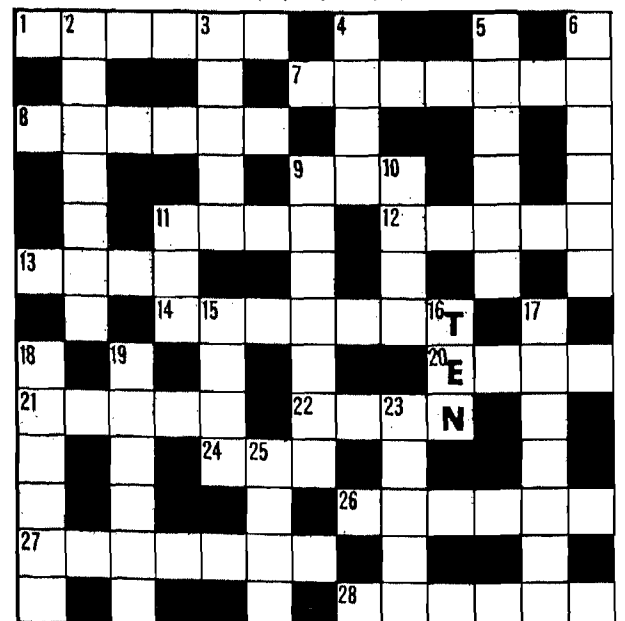
### ACROSS

- Such meat belongs to them that are of full age (6)
- God "being full of compassion, — their iniquity" (7)
- "— thy way unto the Lord" (6)
- "Jacob — the rest of Laban's flocks" (3)
- Son of Alphaeus (4)
- The centurion believed the master and this of the ship (5)
- "— from idolatry" (4)
- One board for the tabernacle had two tenons, equally this one from another (7)
- Esau was called this (4)
- The Psalmist wanted to be delivered out of the hand of such a man (5)
- Nat odd . . . (4)
- . . . though she loses a letter (3)
- A prophet is without this in his own country (6)
- Our Lord read in the prophet Esaias of the setting at liberty those who were this (7)
- Jesus told Peter to put his sword into it (6)

### DOWN

- Paul would not have the Corinthians ignorant of this that occurred in Asia (7)
- Deep calls to deep at this of the waterspouts (5)
- A soft tongue breaks this (4)
- The place called the fair ones was near the city of Lasea (6)
- Cornelius the centurion was of good this (6)
- The two doors of the Temple were of this (3, 4)
- One like the Son of Man "clothed with a garment — to the foot" (4)
- "He was — as a sheep to the slaughter" (3)
- The ship in which Paul sailed had wintered in one (4)
- The Psalmist exhorted to praise God on an instrument of this number of strings (3)
- The king of Assyria's messengers stood by this of the upper pool (7)
- Jonathan, whose house was made a prison, was one (6)
- "Seek peace, and — it" (6)
- Son of Cain (5)
- "Go — the land, even Jericho" (4)

REFERENCES ACROSS: 1 Heb. 5. 7. Ps. 78. 8. Ps. 37. 9. Gen. 30. 11. Mark 2. 12. Acts 27. 13. 1 Cor. 10. 14. Ex. 36. 20. Gen. 25. 21. Ps. 71. 26. John 4. 27. Luke 4. 28. John 18. DOWN: 2. 2 Cor. 1. 3. Ps. 42. 4. Pro. 25. 5. Acts 27. 6. Acts 10. 9. 1 Kings 6. 10. Rev. 1. 11. Acts 8. 15. Acts 28. 16. Ps. 33. 17. 2 Kings 18. 18. Jer. 37. 19. Ps. 34. 23. Gen. 4. 25. Josh. 2.



SOLUTION TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1. STRONG. 2. FORGAVE. 8. COMMIT. 9. FED. 11. LEVI. 12. DOWN. 13. LEVI. 14. ISLE. 15. TEN. 16. TEN. 17. CONDUIT. 18. SCRIBE. 19. PURSUE. 23. ENOCH. 25. VIEW. DOWN: 2. COR. 1. 3. PS. 42. 4. PRO. 25. 5. ACTS 27. 6. ACTS 10. 9. 1 KINGS 6. 10. REV. 1. 11. ACTS 8. 15. ACTS 28. 16. PS. 33. 17. 2 KINGS 18. 18. JER. 37. 19. PS. 34. 23. GEN. 4. 25. JOSH. 2.

## RALLY DAY FEATURES YOUTH LEADERS

THE visit of the Territorial Youth Secretary and Mrs. Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Sharp to Essex Corps, Ont. (Major Edna Zwicker, Captain N. Duke), provided an opportunity for an all-out rally weekend. The event began with the youth workers of the corps meeting with the guest leaders for dinner. The dinner was followed by an evening session in which the territorial youth secretary was able to present a rally day challenge and an inspirational talk. The evening concluded with a period of open questions which were fielded by the territorial youth secretary and the Divisional Youth Secretary, Major William Kerr.

On the Sunday, Lieut.-Colonel and

Mrs. Sharp visited the company meeting and gave a talk to the children. This was followed by the holiness meeting in which the singing company participated.

The afternoon was given over to a parade and service with the scout and guide groups. It was an inspiring sight from the reviewing stand to see 300 uniformed young people marching to the meeting. During the service the flags were received by Major W. Kerr, Guide Ethel Robertson sang the vocal solo "How great Thou art", and a trumpet solo, "My Prayer", was presented by Cub Mark Barnett. Dan Bully was presented with his warrant as assistant scoutmaster, and a vocal duet featured Nancy Kniffen and Pam Wright. A challenging message was presented by the Colonel.

The day was brought to a close by an open-air meeting, followed by an indoor service, during which Major Kerr rendered the euphonium solo, "The love of God". Lieut.-Colonel Sharp again presented a challenging message.

### FOR SALE

MAN'S lightweight navy rainproof coat, size 42. Almost new. Price \$30.

Contact:

Mrs. Brigadier E. Harris,  
24 Clark St. W.,  
Guelph, Ont.



Rally day meetings at Essex Corps, Ont. featured the visit of the Territorial Youth Secretary. ABOVE: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Sharp centre the reviewing stand for a march-past of scout and guide units, flanked by local scout officials and the Corps Officers, Major E. Zwicker and Captain N. Duke. RIGHT: The Colonel and his wife present an illustrated talk to the Sunday school children.

## CORPS CADETS TO THE FORE

RALLY Day services were conducted at Walkerville Corps, Ont. (Major and Mrs. F. Howse), by the London East Corps Cadet Brigade under the leadership of Corps Treasurer Betty MacArthur, who brought two thought-provoking messages from the Bible. In the holiness and salvation meetings the visiting young folk presented papers on present-day witnessing by Chris-

tians. They also sang as a group as well as providing vocal and instrumental trios.

In the afternoon there was a special rally day service with the corps officer and Young People's Sergeant-Major Mrs. G. Watts sharing the leadership. The Partington Corps Band (Young People's Sergeant-Major King) provided the music. Others taking a prominent part were the visiting corps cadet brigade, the local corps singing company and the newly commissioned timbrel group (Leader Mrs. Webb). Major Howse gave a very timely Bible message.

Preceding the salvation meeting a rousing open-air service was conducted in front of the home of an elderly lady who requested the Army to do so on her eighty-first birthday. Good attendances were recorded at all services.

### BOOTH THE BELOVED

(Continued from page 2)

on the morning of May 23, as before by Mr. Higgins, with the help of Mr. Eason, of Guy's Hospital, the General's own medical attendant, Doctor Wardlaw, also being present.

This operation, regrettably, was not a success. The General's son, Bramwell, the Chief, in breaking the news to him said, "General, I am afraid it's a failure."

To this his father replied, in his forthright way, "You mean that I am blind?"

"Well, General," said the Chief, "I fear that we must contemplate that."

"I shall never see your face again?"

"No; probably not in this world," replied his son.

There followed a few moments of tense silence, and then, raising himself up in bed on his elbow, his head swathed in bandages, the General turned toward his son and said, "Well, Bramwell, I've done what I could for God and for the people with my eyes—now I shall do what I can for God and for the people without my eyes."

Such was the indomitable courage of this great soldier of Jesus Christ. Nothing could divert him from pursuing his God-given task. When he had somewhat recovered, he asked me for pencil and paper, with which, although blind, he tried, with my guiding hand, to sign his name. These first attempts I have in my possession and naturally prize them greatly.

### HARVEST OBSERVANCE

ON harvest festival weekend at the Pembroke Corps, Ont. (Captain and Mrs. P. Murray) the special guest was Captain Malcolm Webster, of Toronto. On the Saturday evening a praise meeting was held when the Captain showed slides of his recent visit to the International College for Officers, to which he was a delegate earlier this year.

Sunday morning, the harvest theme was to the fore. Brother Peter Rademaker read from the Scriptures, while Laureen Webber sang "How great Thou art", and Captain Webster rendered "The Love of God". An illustrated talk on the miracle of growth by the Captain followed the receipt of the harvest festival offering.

In the evening, Brother Don Whitfield played a cornet solo "Come home", Captain Webster sang "If I gained the world", and then directed the attention of the congregation to the origin of the harvest celebration in the church calendar, reminding all of their responsibility for spiritual growth and development.

*Announcing . . .*

## CENTRAL CANADA MUSIC CONGRESS

Conducted by Commissioner Edgar Grinstead

*Featuring The World-Famous*

## GOVAN CITADEL BAND

from Scotland

### PUBLIC EVENTS

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22

"PANORAMA" — a continuous festival of music from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. by bands and songster brigades of Ontario. (No Admission Charge)

IN THE BRAMWELL BOOTH TEMPLE, TORONTO

BRASS AND CHORAL FESTIVAL — with Govan Citadel Band and united Toronto songster brigades.

IN MASSEY HALL, 7:30 P.M.

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c available from Special Efforts and Music Dept., Territorial Headquarters, 20 Albert St., Toronto (Phone 362-1071)

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23

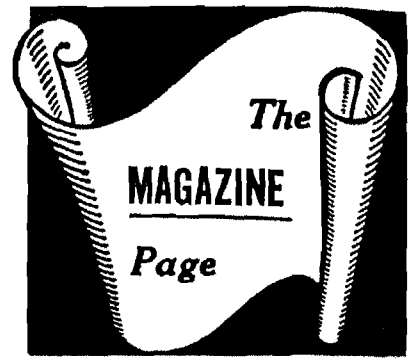
Sessions at 10 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 6 p.m., conducted by the Territorial Commander and featuring Govan Citadel Band. In the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

- ☆ Commissioned bandsmen and songsters of Ontario and Quebec are eligible to attend.
- ☆ Applications from more distant points may be submitted.

Prospectus, application forms, ticket order forms available from Divisional Headquarters.

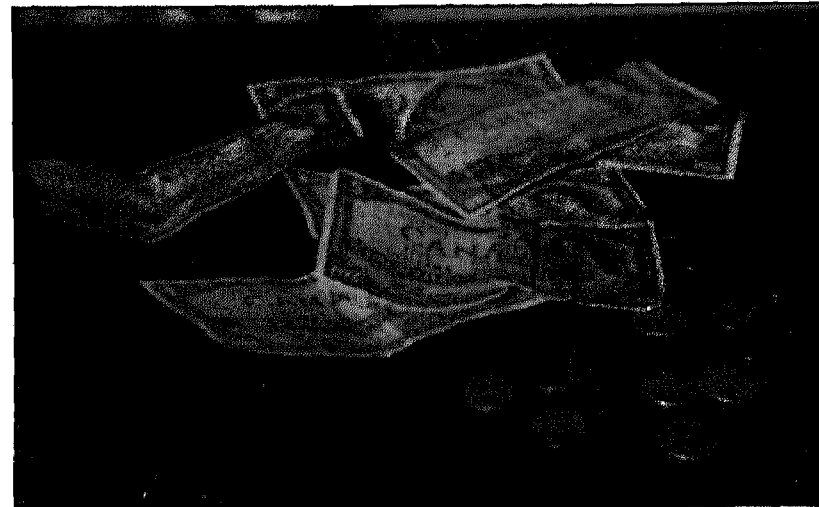
**REGISTER NOW!**

# ARE YOU A GOOD FAMILY



In these days of the  
shrinking dollar  
and inflated costs  
a balanced budget  
is rare.

## TREASURER?



**WHICH** will produce more income each year—money left at 3¼% compounded annually—or an equal amount left at 3½% compounded monthly? When you buy a product that prominently features a guarantee, do you know which words to look for as a sign of whether or not the guarantee is any good? Do you know how much credit your family can safely have outstanding at any one time?

If you can answer these questions correctly, you're probably on your way to balancing the family budget and avoiding such last-minute panics as the "Birthday Blues" (insufficient funds for gifts) . . . the "Cheque Chills" (drawing on money that isn't in the bank) . . . "Credit Cringe" (being told your credit is as thin as the paper it's totalled on).

### GETTING MORE

Although it may sound as if you're getting more for your money when you get 3½% interest on, say, \$100 compounded monthly, you'd be better off getting your interest compounded at 3¼% annually; according to statistics the latter method yields nineteen cents more—and over the years it makes sense to have your money make cents.

Check all guarantees to be sure they're not "guarantease". For example, if a guarantee says in bold letters at the top, "Ten Year Guar-

antee", you may think you're in good hands. But if it goes on to say, in much smaller print, that the guarantor will fix the product free if something goes wrong with it

during the first thirty days after the purchase, you may find that you will have to pay the full repair cost if the product breaks down during the remainder of the ten-year period!

Other points to observe when considering guarantees:

- Don't assume that a product is guaranteed unless you have the guarantee in writing.
- Don't put any confidence in a guarantee—even a written one—unless you feel you can trust the guarantor. Trusted merchants usually include those you know in your home town, stores that advertise in your local newspaper.
- Understand what has to go wrong before the guarantor will make good.
- Be sure you know what you're entitled to, and for how long.
- Know how much credit your family can safely have outstanding at one time. Remember that credit costs money. Renting money is like renting a house or a car—you have to pay for its use. Don't buy anything just because you can get it on credit; you'll have to pay the full price in the end—plus the cost of credit (which is higher if payments are stretched over a long period of time to keep them "low").
- Do consider total cost before you sign on credit; this means thinking of purchase price plus interest.

### KNOW YOUR CREDIT

Know what kind of credit you're working with. Revolving credit, for example, is an arrangement you have with a dealer where he totals each week or month what you owe him, and then charges you a set percentage plus service charge. All-purpose credit is certification by a loan office with whom you have dealt; informs prospective creditors that your repayments are prompt, and that you are a dependable borrower or purchaser.

Many people who aren't in the habit of "bouncing" cheques are finding that apparently good bank drafts get returned for "insufficient funds". The reason? A wife pays Friday's grocery bills by cheque, for example, thinking that her husband's pay cheque will get to the bank on Monday at about the same time the grocery store demands pay-

ment of the cheque. Often, this is true, and the cheque is covered. But with more and more banks speeding up their cheque processing through automation, cheques get honoured faster. The result: people taking a chance on covering a cheque at the last minute are unpleasantly surprised and embarrassed. The solution? Don't pay by cheque until you've checked to see that you have the money in the bank when you sign your name.

While you're trying to save money and preserve credit for your family, don't skimp on protecting your loved ones. If you're insuring your home, don't insure a \$15,000 house for \$7,500, thinking that at most a fire might damage 50% of the prop-

erty. If a fire occurs, and you are insured for 50% of your home's value, the insurance company will pay you for only 50% of the cost of damages. The result could be your receiving only \$2,000 on a fire that caused \$4,000 worth of damages. It pays to be insured to value . . . for 100% of what you want to protect.

If you learn how to insure family solvency, check up on expenditures, then give yourself credit for shrewd shopping. You may not be worth a million—but you'll feel like a million every time you look at your well-balanced budget. You'll be a topnotch family treasurer.

And as such, you'll be worth your weight in gold.



**E**DUCATION minister Hon. George Johnson has announced that 2,000 Manitoba high school students will be amongst the first in Canada to test a new laboratory-oriented science programme at the grade ten level. It is called Introductory Physical Science—or IPS for short.

Work on the new course was begun in the United States by Educational Services Incorporated, with support of the national Science Foundation. It is being carefully and widely tested by numerous classes in that country. Interest in the course in Canada has been expressed in Quebec and in Saskatchewan, where some experimental classes will be taught this winter. The Manitoba test will involve seventy classes in thirty schools.

Dr. Johnson said that department of education officials have been searching for some time for a science programme to prepare students in grade ten for other new major science courses in grades eleven and twelve. It has been found, both in Canada and the U.S., that students entering high school have insufficient background in observation, and few basic laboratory skills.

They require more knowledge of how to apply elementary mathematics to experimental results and to correlate an abstract idea with a concrete situation.

### DEVELOPING SKILLS

IPS is designed to develop most of these missing skills. The goal of the course is to achieve an attitude of enquiry—and to give students an understanding of the atomic nature of matter by way of student experimentation as well as providing a valuable background for students intending to go on with PSSC (Physics), BSCS (Biology) and CHEM-study in grades eleven and twelve.

These courses were introduced in Manitoba schools in 1964, on a pilot basis, and use of them is expanding rapidly as teachers are trained to teach them. Teacher preparation for the new IPS programme, as recommended by its originators, requires attendance at an intensive one-week institute given by a specially-trained instructor, followed by a series of one-day workshops throughout the school year.



antee", you may think you're in good hands. But if it goes on to say, in much smaller print, that the guarantor will fix the product free if something goes wrong with it